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The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.

Let it not be forgotten by the members of the Republican party, that, to-night, at City Hall, will be held a grand mass meeting to ratify the nomination of our fellow-citizen, H. W. WILLIAMS, for the Supreme bench. As this will be the opening of a spirited campaign, it is a matter of no little consequence that there be large attendance on the part of the patriotic masses. Some of the most brilliant political orators of the county will be present to address the meeting, and an excellent band of music will enliven the occasion. As the "banner county" has been complimented in the selection of one of her citizens to be the standard bearer of the party in the State, let his nomination be ratified by such a meeting as will speak in no unmistakable terms in acknowledgement of the honor, and in determination to secure his election. Everybody is invited to attend, and we sincerely trust the hall may be filled to its utmost capacity.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

MR. SENATOR BIGHAM informs us that he will request the Judiciary Committee, of which he is Chairman, to meet in this city, and that it, doubtless, will meet here in the course of two or three weeks from this date. Thus, a fair opportunity will be presented for all persons who are complaining of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the matter of charges upon freight, to present all the facts they are possessed of in a formal and authoritative way. If that Company discriminates unreasonably against Pittsburgh, surely the facts can be made to appear. If our people will not take the little trouble requisite in the case, the evils they endure cannot be serious. Gentlemen! do not wait to be called upon. As many of you as have facts, not at third hands, but at first hands, so as to be admissible as testimony, send your names to Mr. Bigham, and he will see that you are summoned as witnesses. Have done with mere grumbling, and put the matter in definite and tangible shape.

INCOME TAXES.

In the Twenty-second Revenue District of Pennsylvania, in which this city is situated, business men of all sorts are compelled to return their accounts as income. The meaning of the word would seem to forbid such a construction. That is income which comes in to a man's pocket; not that which stays out. In other districts, moreover, as we know from experience, the Assessors recognize this distinction. In making our return, in our proper district early in the spring, we called the attention of the Assessor to this point; and he promptly replied that there was no rule of law or of common sense by which accounts unrealized and contingent could be regarded for purposes of taxation as gains of business. He farther stated that no return of that sort had been exacted in the district. If a taxpayer elected to compute his accounts as equal to cash, the government did not interpose to prevent him, but it asked no one to do so. We understand that appeals have been made against the ruling of the Assessor here, on this head, and believe that ruling will not be sustained. It clearly ought not to be.

We have hitherto directed attention to the large number of new buildings now being erected in the city and the boroughs and townships surrounding. We think the number of dwellings, stores and cottage-houses going up within the limits of the proposed consolidated city will exceed two thousand—probably reach three thousand. The exorbitant rents exacted by property holders have not been without good results, driving hundreds of workingmen and small capitalists into the praiseworthy ambition of supplying themselves with homes of their own. The growth of the city can hardly be estimated, there being no statistics available, and unless the ground is gone over and the number of new buildings counted, no definite result can be obtained; but that it is increasing on all sides with great rapidity is patent to the most casual observer. Some attribute to the prospect of early consolidation the new impetus given to improvement in this direction, and perhaps they are right. With all the benefits and protection derived from a well managed city, the districts now improved outside of our present limits will greatly enhance in value and the surplus population will not be slow to erect new houses on sites now neglected or little thought of as places suitable for building purposes.

FROM THE following letter of General GRANT to General ORD, it will be remarked that he takes a decided stand against the President and Attorney General STANBERY in their interpretation of the Reconstruction act. Coming from GRANT the letter is peculiarly significant. Here is what he says:

[Gen. Grant to Gen. Ord, June 23.]

GENERAL: Copy of your final instructions to board of registration, of June 10, 1867, is just received. I entirely dissent from the views contained in paragraph 4. Your views as to the duties of registers to register every man who will take the required oath, though they may know the applicant perjures himself, is sustained by the views of the Attorney General. My opinion is, that it is the duty of the board of registration to see, as far as it lies in their power, that no unauthorized person is allowed to register. To secure this end, registers should be allowed to administer oaths and examine witnesses. The law, however, makes district commanders their own interpreters of their power and duty under it, and, in my opinion, the Attorney General or myself can no more than give our opinion as to the meaning of the law. Neither can enforce their views against the judgment of those made responsible for the faithful execution of the law—the district commanders.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

We fear GRANT'S chances now for the support of the *Post* for the Presidency are by no means so brilliant as heretofore.

THE *American Standard*, of Uniontown, Pa., published by Messrs. Johnston & Miller, comes to us this week in an entire new dress. It is one of the ablest of our country exchanges, and is conducted with much care and ability. Fearlessly advocating the great principles of the Union Republican party, and invariably right on all questions of State and National politics, it is eminently worthy of the large share of public patronage it enjoys. It has a large circulation, and presents unusual inducements to advertisers desiring to extend their trade in that section of the State.

THE PRESIDENT is preparing his veto of the Reconstruction bill, and will have it ready to-morrow. After the bill shall be passed over his veto, he will probably promise to aid in the execution of it, and forthwith go to work to frustrate it.

LAST WEEK there were four hundred and twenty-one deaths in Philadelphia, ninety-nine of which were from the cholera infantum.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The Princess of Wales is again ill, having suffered a relapse.

—The door of a house in Lowell street bears the sign, "Habits made and sold."

—Ben. Wood has been playing faro again and suffered to the amount of $80,000.

—The new Boston city directory contains 79,121 names, 3,967 more than last year.

—Over two hundred horses and fifty-nine asses were killed and eaten in Paris in March.

—John Clarke, of Baltimore, has left $750,000 to St. John's Methodist Church, in that city.

—There is a school in Germany to teach how to make lager. How to drink it requires no study.

—The average number of French conscripts exempted for stammering each year, is nearly 700.

—Bogumil Dawison, the well known German actor, has arrived in Berlin on the way to Dresden.

—A splendid painting of St. Cecelia, by Vandyke has been discovered in an old church in Belgium.

—The Shah of Persia has not refused the invitation to the Exposition, and it is not known to have reached him.

—At Pompeii a bronze money chest has just been discovered, the bas-relief carvings of which are described of extraordinary beauty.

—At a Fourth of July dinner given by General Sheridan, in New Orleans, the health of the President was proposed and drank in silence.

—Mike Hubble, aged eighty-five years, who lives in the Southern part of Madison county, Mo., lately was presented by his wife with twins.

—A Methodist College is to be established at Lucknow, in India, where the Methodists now have schools with an attendance of 3000 pupils.

—Quartz from the mines of D. & R. Stearns, of Pittsfield, which has been worked for nearly a year, yielded $40 of gold to the ton at a recent assay.

—Not one of the 800 Paris Exposition hymns sent in for competition has been adjudged worthy of the prize. A few will receive "honorable mention."

—Mr. John Kinsberly, of West Zanesville, O., is now past seventy-nine years old, and has never worn spectacles, for the reason that his sight has not failed him.

—A New Orleans quadroon has brought a suit against a wealthy gentleman concerning the parentage of a colored pickaninny. It is thought to be a case of black mail.

—It is said the Union Pacific Railway has seriously weakened the Missouri river towns. Nebraska City is one of the places damaged by the diversion of travel.

—Considering the way directors squander the money of their shareholders *Punch* thinks public securities would be far more rightly called our public insecurities.

—When the lightning, on the night of the 4th instant, struck the flag-staff on Notting hotting Hill, Dorchester, the gas in several residences, some of them more than half a mile distant, was instantly extinguished.

—A New Hampshire Yankee, who remembers the comfort of the old-fashioned basket-seat chairs, has gone to Springfield with a load of them for sale to the citizens. He has arm chairs and ladies' rocking chairs.

—A Massachusetts paper says: "The silver wedding of Thomas Allen, of Pittston, will be celebrated on Friday evening. The invitations bear the unusual but sensible announcement, "presents not received."

—The Redemptorist Fathers in New Orleans, on Tuesday morning offered up a requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Maximilian. All the foreign consuls, and the Austrian Naval officers were present on the occasion.

—Corn has been injured about ten per cent. by grasshoppers in Kansas, and ten per cent. by the floods; yet there will be an abundant yield. Wheat is being harvested, and all through Southern Kansas there is an unusually large crop.

—At the Land Office in Traverse City, Michigan, during May, there were entered 2,569 acres of land, with cash, and 6,642 acres as homesteads, with land warrants, 680 acres; with Agricultural College scrip, 18,962 acres, a total of 27,007 acres.

—Recent English papers were much excited at the intended appearance of the wife of a duke and the wife of a bishop as public performers. The ladies are the Duchess of Norfolk and Mrs. Ellicott, and they were to sing in Exeter Hall on the 24 of July, in behalf of a charity for children.

—A case is now before the United States District Court for the District of Nebraska, involving claims to a very large amount of property in that State. The question is whether the deed given by the party who pre-empted the land before receiving the patent from the United States, is valid.

—The reward of $1,000 offered for the apprehension of the West Auburn (Me.,) murderers will not be paid, it is said, as the State Courts have decided that a town has no right to offer a reward for the detection of crime or of criminals, and that in such cases only the Governor and Council are authorized to act.

—It is asserted that the Chief Secretary for Ireland, who is the owner of a fine ostrich, which was safely delivered of a fine egg, received the following telegram from his steward: "My Lord, *as good as Oakhill is dead*. Shall I have procured the biggest goose I could find to sit on the ostrich's egg."

—It is related as a curious fact that M. Monnier, tutor to the Prince Imperial, received instructions to teach merely the facts of history and dates of the principal events, reigns, &c., to his pupil, as the Emperor undertook to explain the historical events as he went regarding to his own interpretation of them.

—A Texas correspondent says that State has all the advantages of the Northwest in cheap, rich lands, and all the advantages of the South in a genial climate. Many million acres are now to be had at 50 cents to $1 per acre, on every part of which fifteen bushels of wheat or a bale of cotton can be grown every year.

—A gang of thieves have been plundering along a railroad in Kentucky for over two months, and have perpetrated more than twenty bold robberies, but the telegram says, "no arrests have yet been made." But, says the Louisville *Courier*, "there is no other State in which the laws are so well obeyed or enforced!"

—The Tidiouta *Journal* tells a story of a dying man at whose request a dance was held the night previous to his decease, in the building which he occupied, for the purpose of raising money to pay for a "decent funeral." The receipts were fifty-six dollars. "Glory to God," said the dying man, 'now I'll have a decent burying, and the children can ride in a hack.

—In cleaning out a reservoir at Saint Louis, used for supplying the city with water, the bodies of thirty-three children were found. They varied in size from those a span long to those of some thirty inches in length; and in age from those of no age in particular to those of 18 to 20 months. There was likewise a great variety as to preservation. Some were pure skeletons, and others were fresh as if just thrown in; and between these two extremes were found all possible stages of decomposition.

—A London correspondent of the New York *Times* says: For two days in the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton have been pleading her own case before the House of Lords, the court of last appeal in England. She has a strong case, and she has presented it strongly. Within twelve months Major Yelverton went into two churches, knelt at the same altar, married two women. First he went into a Catholic Church and was married to a Catholic, Miss Longworth, in Ireland. Next he went into a Scottish Church and was married to Mrs. Forbes, a Protestant. An Irish Court had long ago pronounced the first marriage valid. A Scottish Court declared the second the true marriage. The Lords are now called upon to decide between them. The motion is to compel Major Yelverton to come upon the stand and say, under oath, Did you or did you not marry Theresa Longworth?

—The Troy, New York, *Times* says: "Within thirty miles of this city there is a fountain throwing a stream of water higher than any other on the continent, probably in the world. We allude to the one recently completed and put in operation by Mr. S. B. Hunt, at his beautiful country seat, Maple Grove, Bennington. Mr. Hunt had tapped a mountain spring about three and a half miles from his residence, at an elevation of three hundred and twenty-five feet, and conducts the water through pipe six inches in diameter, and four feet and a half deep. The water may be let on through a variety of jets. The one in use on Wednesday was a plain one and a quarter inch nozzle, and the height of the column of water thrown was one hundred and fifty-four feet. It is truly a magnificent sight to see that body of water continuously rising or rather maintained at that height. Mr. Hunt has expended $20,000 in the construction of the fountain."

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

CONGRESS

In Extraordinary Session.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 15th, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN took his seat.

The Chair presented an invitation to the Senate to attend the dedication ceremonies of the Antietam Cemetery on the 17th inst.

After Executive session, the Senate took up the House Joint Resolution appropriating $1,075,000 to carry out the Reconstruction Acts.

It was considered and amended, on motion of Mr. BUCKALEW, by reducing the amount to one million dollars, and then passed.

The House Bill for the relief of certain soldiers and sailors charged with desertion was debated and referred to the Military Committee.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the President, transmitting all orders, opinions, &c., sent to District Commanders, and submitting a large amount necessary to carry on the work of reconstruction.

DEBTS OF REBEL STATES.

Mr. HOWARD, referring to that portion of the message in which the President alludes to the assumption by the United States of debts of rebel States incurred before the war, said, with all moonshine, designed for party purposes.

Mr. HENDRICKS said the President had not expressed any opinion on that subject. He merely made the suggestion that when the Southern States were to be treated as conquered provinces, the United States would have to pay the debts of the States. This doctrine had been laid down by Governor Morton, of Imanna, two years ago, in a speech endorsing the President's policy.

Mr. SUMNER said, that as a question of law, there was nothing surer than that the rebel States were responsible for all just debts. The Statute of the Treasury to pay just obligations incurred in them, and they could not be evaded.

Mr. JOHNSON thought it was not admissable for the President to express a hypothetical opinion on the subject of public finances at the present time, when the debt was so large and the taxes so burdensome, on the subject of its increase. He did not believe the President was correct in his assumption that the Southern States were admitted as States, and not as conquered provinces.

Mr. HENDRICKS did not think the Government could rightfully be bound to pay the debts of the Southern States, contracted before the war. The object of the war, as avowed by Congress, was not to destroy any of these States, but the suppression of the rebellion. In the event, however, of the entire absorption of the States by the Federal Government, it would be a practical question of great moment whether the obligations of these States would rest on the General Government.

Mr. HOWARD again took the floor in opposition to the views of the President, which he said were calculated to alarm capitalists all over the country.

Mr. WILSON said this message was in perfect keeping with the action of the President during the last two years. The President had, during that time, lost no occasion to allude to the bonded aristocracy, and to say what he meant in disparagement of Congress and everything connected with its policy of reconstruction. The policy of Congress would increase the value of the national debt and bind the rebel States.

Mr. FESSENDEN was glad the message met no response or endorsement in the Senate. He regretted that the President had sent in such a document. It might have a bad effect, were it not that all intelligent people would see through its fallacies. It had been made on the assumption that the Southern States, so the doctrine of the conquered province, not be made applicable.

Mr. BUCKALEW said he was glad the President favored assumption of the rebel debt. He was simply suggesting that on the theory and doctrines that prevailed lately in Congress such a state of facts must be brought about.

Mr. THAYER condemned the position of the President, and ascribed the message, as another attempt to throw an obstacle in the way of reconstruction. He thought the Senate should treat it with the utmost indifference.

The Message was ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. KELLEY: Declaring valid and binding the decisions of military courts and commissions made in civil cases, when tried in States lately in rebellion, where no civil courts were in operation.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in reference to the Judges of the Supreme Court and other Courts, authorizing the removal of Judges by the President on the recommendation of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature.

By Mr. NOELL: To make legal tender notes receivable for duties on imports.

By Mr. PAINE: To refund to Messrs. Williamson & Co., of Milwaukee, certain duties on pig iron; also, a joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature, asking an appropriation to reimburse to the State of Wisconsin for the expense in constructing a harbor at the Straights Gut.

By Mr. CHURCHILL: Authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of registry or enrollment and license for certain vessels.

By Mr. ROBERTSON: Declaring that no farther issue of bonds of the United States ought to be made for any purpose not already provided for, except on the distinct condition that they shall be subject to taxation for State, county and municipal purposes, the same as other property.

By Mr. FALLON: Declaring that United States Bonds ought to be taxed by authority of Congress for national purposes, so as to substantially equalize and not increase the average taxation imposed on other property. A debate arising, the resolution was laid over.

By Mr. ROBINSON: For the appointment of a Select Committee of Five to examine into the working of the detective system of the Internal Revenue, under recent laws for seizure of spirits and tobacco made by unauthorized persons, and the disposal of spirits, &c., seized and forfeited to the Courts. A debate arising, the resolution went over.

By Mr. JULIAN: Instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for the forfeiture to the United States of swamp lands heretofore granted to the several States lately in rebellion, which have not been lawfully disposed of by such States.

By Mr. SCHENCK: A resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House what has been established or caused to be constituted in the Treasury Department, an association or commission, known as the Metropolitan Board of Revenue, or by any other name or style, and by what law or authority or provision of the law, with what object, for what purpose, &c. A debate arising, the resolution went over.

By Mr. COVODE: Directing the testimony taken by the Judiciary Committee on the subject of impeachment, and of the President to be printed, and any portion of the Committee be allowed to report thereon at any time.

The House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. Wilson rising to debate, the resolution went over.

Mr. KELLEY, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the States of Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware have now State Governments Republican in form.

The previous question was seconded—forty-seven to forty-seven, the Speaker voting aye—and the resolution was adopted—seventy-six to thirty-eight.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the President was requested to return to the House enrolled bill, as in its enrollment some words were omitted, stating that the appointments to office shall stand until disapproved by the General of the Army.

By Mr. RANDALL: A resolution declaring that in the judgment of the House no National Banks should be selected as public depositories of Government money in any city where is located a Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States, out that all money collected and received for the Government in such cities should be deposited with the Treasurer, and requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer any amount now in such National Banks to the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States. Adopted.

By Mr. JULIAN: A resolution that the Secretary of War have leave to withdraw from the files of the House a private telegram from General Sheridan to General Grant, dated June, 1867, same having been communicated to the House by mistake. Adopted.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH: A resolution discharging the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of the question of the impeachment of the President, and ordering the testimony already taken to be printed.

The House refused to second the previous question.

Mr. PIKE, rising to debate the resolution in reference to swamp lands, it was rejected.

Mr. ELDRIDGE: A resolution concerning the allegation in the Cincinnati *Commercial* that the expenses of wine and liquors consumed at the banquet given to the loyal governors in Cincinnati last winter are unpaid, declaring that they should at once be paid out of the fund raised for evangelizing the colored race, now in the hands of the Republican Executive Committee.

The chair objected to this resolution, and it was rejected.

Mr. WASHBURNE: A resolution declaring the Rock Island Railroad bridge a nuisance, and directing the Attorney General to institute proceedings to abate it.

Mr. COOK objected, and the resolution was not received.

The House took a recess till three o'clock.

After recess the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, as correctly enrolled, was presented and signed.

The Senate amendment reducing the appropriation for carrying out the Reconstruction acts from $1,075,000 to $1,000,000, was concurred in.

Mr. WINDOM introduced a bill to repeal the law of last session providing for the making of treaties with Indian tribes.

A debate ensued and the bill passed. Adjourned.

Alleged Bank Embezzler.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 15.—George E. Goodrich, of Pittsfield, has been arrested for the embezzlement of $5,500 from the Berkshire county Savings Bank.

Arrived From Europe.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HALIFAX, July 15.—The steamer Cuba, from Liverpool, via. Halifax, arrived this morning and sailed for Boston.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

EVIDENCE FOR DEFENSE CONTINUED.

Offer to Show Surratt was in the Employ of Confederate Government to Gain Information Concerning Rebel Prisons and How Guarded.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1867.

Judge Fisher decided the register of the Webster House, at Canandaigua should not be allowed to go to the jury for the present, the book having been at the mercy of anybody for over two years. If the defense had proved by any creditable witness the entry of the name of John Harrison, in the regular course of business, on the 15th of April, the book might go in evidence as a fact made at the time of its occurrence.

Mr. Bradley stated he was in a condition to show by evidence that Surratt was not in the United States between the 18th of April, 1865, and September of that year; that he remained in Canada, and it could be shown he was in charge of friends here all the time and never left until he went out of the country. He proposed to offer that evidence; witnesses were on their way here who would state these facts, and were persons of the very highest respectability.

Wm. Farling re-called—Nothing important elicited.

Jas. R. Dubarry, residing at Harrisburg, and General Superintendent of the Northern Central Railroad, testified—No train passed Harrisburg from Baltimore April 15th, 1865, that could have reached Elmira that night.

Francis Fitch, Assistant to previous witness, of Elmira, but residing at Williamsport in '65, at the request of counsel, made movements of trains about the time of the assassination.

Colonel Patrick M'Donough, of Philadelphia, testified that John Lee's character was very bad, and would not believe him under oath.

Colonel H. A. Cooke and Jno. Deanell testified to the same effect.

E. G. Lee, Brigadier General in the Confederate army, testified that he left Canada on the 16th of April, 1865, on sickleave. Saw surratt April 16th, 1865. He brought a dispatch to Mexico.

Mr. Pierrepont objected to the dispatch.

Mr. Bradley said the prosecution had shown that Surratt was in Canada as the bearer of dispatches, and Lee testified that he intended to settle there, but was employed by General Lee on business at Elmira, and was there on the 13th, 14th and 15th of April, 1865; that he left Montreal on the 10th inst., in the conspiracy, but on a secret mission of a different character, and he received no money from the South for his services.

Mr. Pierpont objected. It was contrary to every principle of law.

The Court ruled the question out, as inadmissible.

The Court took a recess, and on reassembling, Mr. Bradley offered and read to the Court the following testimony:

On the further trial of this case, the defendant offers to give in evidence, tending to show, first, that on the 15th of April, 1865, he arrived in Montreal, Canada, and was the bearer of a dispatch from Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Confederate States, to Witness, G. Lee, which dispatch related to and directed the disposition of the funds in the hands of Jacob Thompson, named in the specification of the prosecution, and shows that no part of the same was ever to be paid, nor was there any paid to prisoner, or to any one charged in the indictment in this case as a party to the conspiracy therein alleged, and in point of fact what disposition was to be made of said funds, and the instructions of having also given evidence tending to show that the prisoner was in Elmira on the 12th, and before the 15th of April, 1865, and was not one of the persons, the alleged assassins of the President, and prisoner having given evidence tending to show he was in Montreal, Canada, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of April, 1865, he now offers further to prove that on the 12th of April, 1865, he was at Montreal, he was specially employed by the witness, and was then holding the commission of Brigadier General of the army of the Confederate States, and was charged with the duty at Montreal, to visit Elmira with a view to ascertain the position and condition of Confederate prisoners confined at or near Elmira, and to make a sketch of the position of guards and of the approaches to the said prisons, and also the numbers of the guards and troops there—that in pursuance of said duty he left Montreal on the afternoon of said 12th day of April, to go to Elmira, and was absent until the 17th day of April, on the way of returning proceeding he returned to Montreal, and made his report and brought back with him what purported to be made sketches of said prison and its approaches, and the number of forces, and that he started on the journey for his expenses and services; third, that the prisoner having left Washington, as given in evidence by the prosecution, on the 20th of March, reached Richmond on the 26th of same month, and on the 31st of March was charged by the Honorable Benjamin, Secretary of State, as aforesaid, with a despatch for Hon. R. E. Lee, at Montreal, where he arrives, as hereinbefore stated, on the 6th of April, where he remained until the 10th of April, all of which, and each of the several parts, are offered, tending to show the whereabouts of the prisoner, and to show in point of fact how he was occupied between the 15th of March to the 17th of April, and also to show that he did not receive money from Jacob Thompson, which, if ascertained by the prosecution, he did receive.

Mr. Pierrepont stated there were several points in the proposition to which he did not object.

The Court said the proper way would be to place the witness on the stand and put questions to him which could be considered and decided on as they were asked.

Witness was then placed on the stand and questioned as to points mentioned in the above, which were ruled out by the Court.

Witness resumed—He had opportunity of seeing the prisoner in Canada on the 16th of April, and had been at the hotel, but did not remember that he saw him. He did not know him on the day he left Montreal to come to the United States. Witness was not aware, of his own knowledge, that Surratt had left Canada for the United States. Witness lost sight of him for several days after witness saw him at Montreal and had the first interview with him; saw him about the 10th of April. Witness remembers nothing about his dress, but a large traveling shawl, something like a military cape; the skirt of his coat; had a very light moustache and goatee; his moustache was like that of a boy who had never shaved.

David C. Robinson, August Backus, Mrs. Backus, and Judge Olin also testified, but nothing of importance was elicited.

Court adjourned till to-morrow.

Message from the President.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1867.

The following Message was transmitted to-day by the President, addressed to the Senate of the United States:

"I transmit herewith reports from the Secretary of War and the Attorney General, containing the information called for by a resolution of the Senate of the 3d instant, requesting the President to communicate to that body any information in his possession, or that may be communicated to him by the Secretary of War, relative to the duties performed by Brigadier General Thomas, and to the instructions, circular letters, or letters of advice, issued to the respective military commanders, by the commanding officers of the several military districts, under act of March 23, 1867, entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and act supplementary to the act passed March 23d, 1867; also copies of all opinions given him by the Attorney General of the United States, touching the construction and interpretation of said acts, and all correspondence relating to such opinions, instructions and execution of said acts, and such as may have taken place between himself and any subordinate officer or between him and the several military commanders, or between the latter and said commanders, touching said subjects; also copies of all orders issued by said commanders in pursuance of the provisions of said act, or either of them, also that he inform the Senate what progress has been made in the matter of registration under said acts, and whether the sum of money appropriated for carrying them out will probably be sufficient.

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[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1867.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:

HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS,

Of Allegheny County.

WHO ARE CITIZENS?

On Saturday last, as was detailed in our columns yesterday, a motion was made in the Court of Common Pleas of this county, to admit Mr. GEORGE B. VASHON, a colored gentleman, to the bar. Judge STOWE expressed the opinion that colored persons, though citizens of the United States, were not citizens of Pennsylvania. With due deference, we beg leave to suggest that this opinion must have been uttered without proper consideration, and that, upon further reflection, the Judge will overrule himself.

The federal Constitution expresaly provides that "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." Consequently, a person who is a citizen in one part of this country, is necessarily a citizen in all parts thereof. In the days of Slavery some cavils were raised on this point. Massachusetts was compelled to appeal to the United States Courts against such a cavil raised by South Carolina. The citizens of the latter State, having no faith in their own averments, thought it safer to mob Mr. HOAR, the Commissioner of Massachusetts, out of Charleston, than to have the cause brought to trial. It is quite time northern Courts ceased to follow the old pro-slavery ideas, which originated in passion and misconception.

The general rule is that all persons born or naturalized in the country, male and female, adult and infant, black and white, are citizens. The naturalization of a male alien confers citizenship on his wife and minor children, and whether the children are sons or daughters. The exceptions to this rule are, the children born in this country of the diplomatic, consular or other agents of foreign Governments; of foreigners not intending to become citizens but domiciled in this country in the pursuit of business; of foreigners traveling in this country in quest of knowledge or pleasure, or for any other motive.

The Constitution of Pennsylvania, in common with those of some other States, recognizes this principle in providing that white, male citizens, of the full age of twenty-one years, who have resided in the State one year, and who have paid a State or county tax within two years, shall be voters, and none others. The intention of this provision is not to specify who are citizens, but, from among various classes of citizens, to specify which shall exercise the elective franchise. If the Judge should fail to pay his State or county taxes for the space of two years, he would not cease to be a citizen, and so be liable to ejection from his seat on the bench. He would only cease to be a voting citizen. If the Judge was traveling in Europe, with his family, and his wife and daughters should be improperly treated by foreign officials, he would not hesitate to make an appeal to the representatives of his own Government for redress. He would base his appeal not primarily on the ground of his citizenship, but of their citizenship. If a man comes from another State into Pennsylvania to reside, no matter if he was born and spent most of his years here, he would be constrained to undergo a probation before voting. This is required, not to perfect his citizenship, but to complete his right to suffrage. The probation is not a condition of citizenship, but a precaution against frauds upon the ballot-box.

Mr. VASHON was born in Pennsylvania, and hence is a citizen of the United States. Chief Justice TANEY, in the Dred Scott Case, affirmed this doctrine. His decision was that Scott was a slave; therefore, not a citizen; and consequently not entitled to bring suit. If he had not been a slave, he would have been a citizen, and entitled to maintain his action, though black. This decision confronted the Constitution of Mississippi and other Southern States, which even then recognized the citizenship of slaves. The Constitution of Mississippi gave the suffrage to every *free*, male citizen (people of color excepted,) who had attained the age of 21 years. This was admitting that there were citizens who were not *free*, and slaves who were not *black*. Such was the literal fact.

Mr. VASHON became a resident of New York. He was a citizen there, as he was here. He might have been a voter under its laws. Whether he become a voter depended not on his color, but on his property. In this respect his color was an immaterial peculiarity; his property the determining consideration. He came back to Pennsylvania. He has resided here a number of years. He is a citizen of Pennsylvania, in law and in fact. He cannot be deprived of his citizen hip by the *ipse dixit* of a Judge or of fifty Judges.

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE.

We have heretofore mentioned that the Lehigh Navigation Company was constructing a railroad from the mouth of the Lehigh, at or near Easton, following the left bank, to the headwaters of that stream. From Easton, traffic over this line reaches New York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Recently the Lehigh Navigation Company has extended its railroad from the head-waters of the Lehigh down to Wilkesbarre, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna. The Mauch Chunk Railroad, which follows the right bank of the Lehigh, has likewise been extended to the same point, thus furnishing the central portions of Luzerne with new outlets to the New York market. This summer the Lehigh Navigation Company has extended it road from Wilkesbarre, up the Lackawanna, to Scranton, there connecting with the railroad of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to Honesdale, by way of Carbondale. The Union Coal Company, whose mines are located near Wilkesbarre, have made an arrangement to send five hundred thousand tons of anthracite coal annually over this combined line to Honesdale, to be taken thence to New York by canal.

It is reported that the Lehigh Navigation Company will soon extend its railroad from Carbondale so as to intersect the Erie Railway at Starucca, connecting at that point with the Susquehanna Railroad to Albany. From Oneonta, on the latter line, a new road has been projected to Utica. From Starucca, the country through which the Erie Railway and its tributaries run will be reached. These enterprises will all conduce to widen the market for Pennsylvania coal.

But this is not the only essential point involved in these enterprises. Three powerful New York Companies hold the upper or northern part of Luzerne county, so far as concerns the coal trade. These are the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. These Companies are nominally common carriers; that is their charters provide they shall carry all frieght offering, up to their capacity, but the legal rate of tolls is so high the public is excluded. All the coal they transport is their own, or carried for others under special arrangements. The Lehigh Companies are exclusively common carriers. They neither mine nor sell coal. Heretofore the New York Companies have controlled the New York market, and have determined the price of coal lands in the Lackawanna Valley, because their monopoly was absolute. Hereafter the Lehigh Companies will create competition, giving individual operators a chance. This competition will be advantageous to the Commonwealth. Under the monopoly system, all the wealth realized from the coal of Upper Luzerne is taken to New York and divided among stockholders there. Under the Lehigh system, it will remain permanently in the State, and contribute to the prosperity of the section yielding it. A brisk struggle will soon be developed between the three New York Companies and the two Lehigh Companies for Supremacy in the New York market.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

A lady contributor of the *Western Rural* has something to say about side dishes:

"A great many notable housekeepers, who pride themselves—and with justice—on their good cooking, are lamentably deficient in the matter of side dishes, make ups, or, as the children call them, 'hodge podges,' but which are the spice and variety of eating life, beside setting off a table to great advantage, at a trifling cost. They will have ham and eggs in the season of them twenty-one times a week, the ham cooked in just such crisp, brown slices, and the eggs the exact color and consistency they should be, and the 'folks' get tired of the sight of them.

"Now a very nice omelet can be made in this way. Six eggs well beaten, cold ham or raw, chopped fine, and stirred in, the whole well seasoned with salt, pepper, sugar and mustard, making a very savory dish. Fry brown in a buttered pan and turn over in a half minute. Another way to cook ham is to cut the slices very thin, broil nicely, and put a bit of butter on. Then heat up a pint of rich, sweet cream, with mustard, sugar, pepper, and other condiments; butter some slices of toasted bread and lay around the side of the dish, and turn the hot cream over, having first thickened it with a teaspoonful of flour paste.

"This makes a very nice dish, and so on through an endless variety of breakfast relishes. A good way to use up crusts of dried bread, the 'heels' of loaves and remnants, is to steam them in cream or milk, and turn a cup of melted butter over them. It makes a rich, palatable dish, if care is taken not to have them too moist. Another good way is to cut them in small, even squares, and crisp them in the oven to a nice brown. They make a good substitute for crackers in soup or milk.

"Cabbages may be cooked in an almost endless variety of ways. Everybody knows how to boil it with pork and beef, but it does not agree with everybody's digestion in that form. A more delicate process is to cut it fine, not chopping, but shaving it, and put it in a tin basin, with just enough water to wet it through and keep it from burning. When it is well heated, and greened through, put in a lump of butter as big as a hen's egg for one cabbage, and stir it through. Then beat up an egg in a half cup of vinegar, and add a teaspoonful of flour and a teaspoonful of salt, and stir well through, taking it immediately from the fire. It can easily be prepared in fifteen minutes, and is excellent.

"A cold salad of cabbage is thus prepared: Slice very fine and lay in a dish. Beat up two eggs in a cup of vinegar, add one teaspoonful of mustard, two teaspoonsful of sugar, and one of salt, and a large lump of butter. Boil and turn over the cabbage. For a supper this is very nice eaten cold. Another is of my own invention, but hundreds have proved the recipe: Shave the cabbage very fine and put it in a dish; slice the onions—the large silver onion is the best—and place them in layers; boil some eggs from seven to ten minutes; peel them and slice in with the cabbage and onions. Then boil a quart of vinegar, well spiced, and turn on boiling hot and let it stand till cold, when repeat. This can be made at any time for dinner or supper, and is a most delicious pickle."

Potato Culture.

"Agricola," in your issue of March 7th, asks for the views of your correspondents as to the cause of the decrease of the yield of potatoes. I believe it is a universal result that, the farther you get from the source of all new kinds, (the seed ball,) the less the yield, the weaker the plant, more subtle to disease, and the finer the quality of the tubers when they do escape the rot. There may be exceptions to this rule, but not as far as my experience and observation goes. The first kind of which I have a distinct recollection was the Kidney—an excellent table potato, a good yielder for a few years, but gradually running down, notwithstanding all my exertions to keep up the yield, by changing the seeds planting the best, and alternating from meadow to upland. But me say here, that the plan of using potatoes grown on muck for seed, on upland, and vice versa, will add 20 per cent. to the quality. The bulk of my crop is grown on muck, but my practice is to raise my seed on high ground. I have also furnished a market gardener, in the city of Newburgh, every year for ten years past, with seed from the meadow, and his reason for so doing was, that not only was there a much greater quantity obtained, but they grow very smooth, which they do not when he uses his own for seed. Soon after the Kidney had run out, the Mercer was introduced and yielded finely, of fair quality, but as different from the Mercer now as if they were distinct varieties. At first there was but little white about them—being mostly of a purplish color, which extended into the tuber. Those I have grown in late years are, as a general thing, entirely white, except the eyes around the end opposite the stem, and this is more or less the characteristic of those grown in my section at this time. In mine, it was brought about by selecting seed to that end for a number of years, until they were entirely white, both outside and in. All this painstaking did not prevent them from decreasing in yield and vigor of constitution, till they are no longer worth cultivating. The same took place with the Long Pinkeye, Prince Albert, June and Peachblow. We might theorize on the subject, but, to the practical farmer, theory is not worth much; facts are what we want, and, if we are progressive farmers, we will square our practice by them. I have discarded the old worn out kinds, and now grow none but the Goodrich Seedlings, having the Garnet Chili, Calico, Early Goodrich, Gleason and Harrison, all good yielders—the latter last enormously so, giving last year over 400 bushels per acre, in open field culture, except the Harrison, which I grew in limited quantity for the first time. Except the Garnet Chili, they are all white, a longish shape, good quality, and ripen in time to escape frost. The Early Goodrich is a remarkable potato, in several respects. Besides being a great yielder, it is the most beautiful grower of any I ever saw; and, though as early as the earliest, it is good throughout the season. The Gleason is a good grower, and the handsomest tuber of any kind I know of—having a very delicate skin, of a slightly pinkish tint. If Agricola will take the above as sort of answer to this query, "Why the potato decreases in yield?" he is welcome to it.—*J. H. Vail, in Country Gentleman.*

How to Break Colts.

No horse is naturally vicious, nor was there ever a vicious horse that was not made so by mismanagement. The more noble and high-spirited the horse is, the more cautious he is of danger. Now, if we attempt to subdue him without first getting his confidence, and eradicating that fear, the process will be slow indeed. He is constantly excited, and leaps and plunges, and perhaps throws himself, in his madness. The common way of breaking colts fully illustrates this.

Suppose we take altogether a different course, and entice him into the yard, and then alone quietly commence his education; when he finds himself alone with his enemy, he will watch very narrowly all our movements; slowly and cautiously we approach him; soon we see by his restless eye that he is afraid; we stop awhile, then again proceed, being very careful to go slow, that his eye will show no fear; when within his reach we carefully put out our hand towards him, he reaches out his head and smells, and then commence to pat and smooth him on the nose and neck, which he is as fond of as a cat; step away from him, and, to our wonder, he follows us; we gently caress him again, and we soon find he will follow us anywhere.

Then we put on a halter, and find that he is already halter broken; you may handle him as familiarly as you chose, and he will not kick or bite; and, if you take the same careful, gentle course in his after education, you will never know him to resist any demand which he understands. Having established our friendship in his mind, we should never frighten him by attempting to make him do anything he does not understand. Never attempt to harness or mount a colt suddenly the first time, for it will surely frighten him, and you will lose his confidence. Horses are made vicious by bad usage; and a man who can abuse a noble and confiding horse, and spoil his disposition, should be the only one to suffer from the teeth and hoofs of the same animal.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Sociability Among Farmers.

Naturally the farmer is an unselfish man. His labors are mostly out of doors. His calling takes him much abroad, and enables him to mingle considerably with the world. Yet looking at the very large proportion of the population embraced in his pursuit, and the important influence exercised by it over all our public affairs, it is a subject of common remark, even by agriculturists themselves, that their social intercourse should be so much restricted.

There is no other cause for this seclusiveness on the part of farmers that we can see than the "treading in the footprints of their predecessors." Be this as it may, there are other causes operating which appear to be changing this for the better. County fairs, bringing agriculturists together from districts sufficiently near to each other to make acquaintanceship pleasant and lasting, and putting them in friendly emulation in matters and things involving their skill and success, are clearly working to form more close companionships between those whose domestic comforts and family enjoyments must be greatly promoted in the future.

Little clubs among the farmers of a neighborhood, to meet once a week, to discuss or talk over the innumerable subjects connected with the intelligent prosecution of their noble profession, produce a decidedly fraternizing and socializing effect. While these local associations should not be too formal and restricted, they should have an official organization as better calculated to cause punctuality at the meetings, as well as to add to their permanency.

On these occasions the wives and daughters of families should always accompany their husbands, fathers or brothers—not to participate of course in the proceedings that may take place, but to increase the agreeability of the meetings, and to share in the pleasure of these delightful interchanges of good neighborhood. Indeed, if the truth must be spoken—and we are ready to do it upon all occasions, especially upon such a one as this—there is very little social enjoyment in the world which is not refined and made doubly enjoyable by the presence of woman.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Bushing Tomatoes.

Those who love good tomatoes will take pains to cultivate them so as to ensure them as near as may be in their full perfection. There is no other fruit that delights more in the air and sunshine than the tomato. They should have, therefore, abundance of room, and the vines be sustained from falling to the earth. Stout brush firmly set around the plants answer the purpose better than any other method. The branches have room to extend themselves as they like, while the limbs of the brush keep them in their positions. By this method the fruit is more fully exposed to the genial influence of the air and sunshine; where it attains a more delicious flavor, larger size, and comes quicker to maturity.

A Row at the Church—Nuns Turned into the Street—Extraordinary Taxes.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

CITY OF MEXICO, June 22, 1867.

The blow to the Church has been struck by Baz. He ordered, last night, the nuns to disoccupy the convents within forty-eight hours. So, from henceforth there are to be no more convents in Mexico. The disoccupation is going on today, and by sunrise to-morrow the 850 nuns of this Capital will be separated, never, perhaps, to reunine on earth.

Another order or two of Baz appears to day. One abolishes the internal duty on all articles of living, such as vegetable, grain, &c., for the period of fifteen days, commencing with the day of occupation, or yesterday. He also makes a price-list, at which vegetables and articles of necessity are to be sold.

Baz also decrees that there will be collected an extraordinary tax of one per cent. on real estate and personal property, and that it must be paid in three equal installments, viz: in three days, fifteen days and thirty days. If the whole is paid within three days a reduction of 20 per cent. is made. A heavy pressed or forced loan would not be collected here now, and the authorities are aware of it, because there is no money in the capital or country, comparatively speaking. There is no money for circulation, and it will take months to replace an ordinary quantity of coin in circulation. It must first be mined and coined. The rainy season is upon us, and commerce is and will be powerless to progress until the dry season again begins, which will be in November. A few, and but a few heavy houses have opened; but hundreds are ruined and will not be able to resume business until liquidation takes place. Mexico in all its branches is poor, poorer, poorest to-day. Where will she borrow money now? Will the Bourbon throne of Europe loan more to the executioners of a royal Bourbon? Will the Government at Washington loan us funds for the support of a Government which refused its request to preserve the lives of its prisoners? Such questions are asked on every hand. Can Mexico sustain itself? It is an impossibility. Her revenue for a year to come will not cover the expenses of this last campaign. She owes $1,600,000 to her army now to be discharged. The interest on her English and Spanish loans is now two years in arrears. The French claims will be pronnced *en toto*. Will the United States lend on security? "If not, she must purchase territory," some say, "because we are bankrupt."

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No. 84 Market Street.

jy15mwtw

ITCH, TETTER, ALL SKIN DISEASES,

Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eruptions.

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Entirely eradicates these troublesome complaints.

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"Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours."

Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

Sold by McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, 85 Market street; GEO. A. KELLY, 37 Wood st.; H. FLEMING, 88 Wood street; TOMLINSON, cor. 4th and Market sts., Pittsburgh; HAVEN & DUFFY, Allegheny.

jy6-mwfsu

A TIMELY WARNING.

It is upon all important at this time, when the markets of the United States are flooded with the direst poisons, under the name of imported bonors and when domestic compounds purporting to be medicinal, but not a whit less pernicious, are be aided to the world as "sovereign remedies," that the public should fully understand the facts. Be it known, then, that while all the diffusive stimulants called *liquors*, or liquors, and all the *Teas* containing alcohol are manufactur d with a fiery article containing *angl or fusel oil*, a mortal poison, HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS contain none of those things, but are a combination of pure essences of Rye with the pure juices of the most valuable stomachic, antibilious and aperient herbs and plants, and that as a safe and rapid remedy for Dyspepsia and all the kindred complaints, this preparation is by before the world without arrival or competitor. Its sales to-d y are equal to the combined sales of all the other tonics advertised in the United States, and the certificates which authenticate its qualities are signed by individuals of the highest standing in every professional calling and walk of life. Beware of imitations and bogus ones.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TO RATIFY THE NOMINATION OF

Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS,

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

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Tuesday Evening, July 16th, 1867,

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The following distinguished gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting; and, in order that the audience may not be failured by the length of the speeches, it has been arranged that no speaker shall occupy more than ten minutes:

N. P. FETTERMAN,	A. G. LUCAS,
ROBT. WOODS,	W. S. COOK,
C. B. M. SMITH,	JNO. PALZELL,
H. LUCAS,	H. P. MUELLER,
M. W. ACHESON,	THOS. J. BIGHAM,
THOS. M. MARSHALL	J. M. KIRKPATRICK,
J. L. KUSTHEN,	STEPHEN A. GEYER,
Gen. F. H. COLLIER,	DAVID REED,
A. W. BROWN,	JNO. H. HAMPTON,
JAMES VREES,	Gen. A. L. PEARSON,
S. A. PURVIANCE,	W. S. PURVIANCE,
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THOS. HOWARD,	Col. M. R. ROBERTS,
JAS. L. GRAHAM,	R. B. CANAHAN.
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TURN OUT! REPUBLICANS! and respond in true and gallant style, worthy of this staunch Republican county, to the nomination of your esteemed and worthy fellow citizen.

By order of the County Committee

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Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

RUSSELL ERSKETT, Secretary. jy16:3t

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THIS (Tuesday,) MORNING, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock,

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jy15 F. DE HAAN, Secretary.

CAUTION!

PITTSBURGH, July 12, 1867.

MR. JOHN M. REILLY is not in our employ, and all persons are cautioned against trusting him on our account.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.

jy16:c16

FOR SALE—In the Borough of Sharpsburg, convenient to the W. P. R. R. Depot, a TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, of four rooms, stone cellar, all in good repair. Lot 28 by 68 feet. Indisputable title given. Will be sold reasonable, as the owner is going West. Apply immediately, on the premises. ANDREW McNAMARA.

jy16:c14:3TS

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE—All the PRESSES, MOULDS, and other valuable tools formerly used by the Missouri Glass Company, of St. Louis, Mo.

For full particulars apply to WALLACE & WALKER, 209 N. Third St., St. Louis.

jy15:c4

HILLDALE CEMETERY.

All business with the Corporation of Hilldale Cemetery, of date anterior to FIRST OF APRIL, 1867, remaining unsettled, will be attended to at my office, No. 19 IRWIN ST., second floor.

JOHN SEMPLE.

jy15:c3t

GARDEN SPOT WANTED.—From twelve to fifteen good land, suitable, grain, &c., for the period of fifteen days, commencing with the day of occupation, or yesterday. He also makes a price-list, at which vegetables and articles of necessity are to be sold.

For garden purposes, some fruits and house required on it.

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WM. HINGHAM, Jr., *Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an Authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.*

ROBINSON BROTHERS,

Bankers,

No. 78 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

Convert 7-30's, free of charge, upon Government Bonds. They have constantly on hand all kinds of

U. S. BONDS,

And are prepared to buy and sell Railroad Bonds or Stocks; Bank, Gas and Bridge Stocks; Mortgages on Real Estate, Land Warrants, &c.

WANTED.—The bonds of the counties of Butler, Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer and Washington. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

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EDMUND BURKE.....THOMAS BARNES.

BURKE & BARNES,

Fire Proof Salamander Safe,

VAULT DOOR, STEEL LINED BURGLAR PROOF SAFE, AND

IRON WINDOW SHUTTER MANUFACTURERS,

129 & 131 Third St.,

Between Wood and Smithfield,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Read the follow additional recommendation of the fire proof qualities of our safes:

BELTING AND PACKING OFFICE OF WM. & J. HAGEN,

Youngstown, Ohio, June 17th, 1867.

Messrs. Burke & Barnes, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENTLEMEN—We ship you, to-day, by railroad, a safe of your make, for a few repairs. The safe went through the disastrous fire that occurred here on the 6th of March last, burning our store and warehouse, and we are glad to inform you that the papers taken out of the safe after the fire were not harmed in the least. We did not suppose any safe, especially so small a size, could possibly stand such a fire, and when we discovered the papers all safe and sound, we were agreeably disappointed. We will give you an order for a large size safe when we get into our new store. Truly yours,

W. & J. PACKARD.

PRESSES,

COPYING, SEAL AND CANCELING.

WRITING FLUID.

ARNOLD'S, LAUGHLIN & FISHER'S, S. HOLDEN'S and MAYNARD & NOYES'.

CARMINE INKS, American & French.

PENCILS,

BLACK LEAD, RED AND BLUE.

GOLD, STEEL AND AMALCAN PENS.

RUBBER GOODS.

GOLD MOUNTED PENCILS, PEN HOLDERS AND RULERS.

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN,

PRINTER & STATIONER,

Cor. Wood and Third Sts.

jy16:mwf

THE PEOPLE'S

TEA STORE,

Wilson & Underwood.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

One of the cheapest and best wholesale and retail stores in the two cities.

No. 15 South West Diamond,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Call and examine our stock and prices.

ap 7:mwf-d7

NOTICE.

W. J. MYERS,

(OF MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,)

Having sold his interest to WM. S. WILT, on April 1st, 1867, retires from the firm, and Mr. WILT enters as a partner from that date. The name of the firm will remain as usual, and continue on at the old stand,

No. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET.

jy16:3t

ST. CLAIR BILLIARD ROOMS.

A PLEASANT PLACE TO SPEND AN HOUR.

The large and commodious rooms on the Southwest Corner of St. Clair and Liberty Sts., Have been newly fitted up for

First Class Billiard Rooms.

Everything is new, clean and neat, and is under the superintendency of M. HOGAN & BRYAN, one of the oldest and most experienced men in the business. Simple and try our tables.

jy6:1m8

PROPOSALS

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SCHOOL BUILDING.

For the Colored Children of Pittsburgh, will be received at the office of Dr. GEO. L. McCOOK, No. 146 Fifth street, until noon of July 22d, 1867. Plans and specifications may be examined at the office of BARR & MOSER, No. 2 St. Clair st. ret.

The Committee ask for proposals on a cash basis, and reserve the right

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

DRY GOODS!

Wholesale and Retail, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

No. 180 & 182 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Black Silks,
Fine Lawns,
Plain and Printed Percales,
Plain and Printed Marseilles,
Checks and Tickings,
Cottonades & Farmers' Linens,
Fine and Heavy Flannels,
Bleached & Brown Shirtings,
Corsets and Hoop Skirts,
Mosquito Netting,
Hosiery and Notions;

AT LOWEST NET PRICES, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

☞ Orders promptly filled.

jy2

NOW IN STOCK,

AT

EATON'S.

A Large Assortment of

White Marseilles;
Buff and White Brilliants;
Undressed Cambric;
Striped and Barred Jaconet;
Do. do. Nainsook;
Bishops Lawn, Indian Mull;
Bird Eye Linen, Dimity;
Irish Linens;
Corded Skirting Muslin;
Shirred Muslin;

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street,

je26:v12

JUST OPENED,

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street,

An elegant assortment of

Sun Shades and Parasols,

NEW BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,

ENGLISH BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.

SPRING SHADES OF

THE BEST KID GLOVES.

"STAR" SHIRTS.

BEST PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS.

We have just opened a full line of all sizes and colors of the celebrated

"88" Kid Glove, at $1.10 per Pair.

We are authorized to guarantee every pair of the gloves sold. Should they rip or tear pitting on, they can be exchanged for another pair.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

my17

NEW AND

DESIRABLE GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S.

Pointed Trimming Ribbons;
Plain Trimming Ribbons, all shades;
Jet and Crystal Glimps and Fringes;
Colored Ball Trimmings;
White Cotton and Ball Fringes;
A full line of Alexandre's Kid Gloves;
Lisle, Oxford, Neapolitan, Silk and Kid Finish Gloves;
Lisle and Cotton Lace Hose;
Gent's, Ladies', Misses' and Infants' Hosiery;
Sun Umbrellas and Parasols;
Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Lace Goods, &c.;
Duplex Reception Skirt;
Corsets, Belting and Buckles;
Palm, Linen and Silk Fans;
Gauze Underwear, for Ladies, Gents and Children;
Bead Collars & Belts, something new;

And a large stock of NOTIONS, of all kinds, at low Prices. Call and examine.

77 and 79 Market Street.

my23:v90

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

78 and 80 Market Street.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF TRIMMINGS.

Jet Bead and Bugle Glimps and Fringes
Crystal Bead Glimps and Drop Trimmings.
Jet and Crystal Ornaments.
Fancy Silk and Jet Drop Buttons.
Fine Assortment of Parasols and Sun Shades Elsa.
English Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, all widths and shades.
Colored Velvet Ribbons.
Elegant Assortment Real Point and Applique Laces and Handkerchiefs.

FULL LINE ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES.

The Jobbing Trade will find a complete stock the above goods in our Wholesale Department, together with a great variety of

Fancy Goods & Notions Generally,

AT EASTERN PRICES.

my22:n90

DENNISON & HECKERT,

No. 27 Fifth Street,

ARE SELLING

KID GLOVES for..... $1.00.
KID GLOVES, only..... 1.00.
KID GLOVES, only..... 1.00.

STRAW HATS for..... 25c.
STRAW HATS for..... 48c.

FINER STRAW HATS for..... 50c.
FINER STRAW HATS for..... 50c.

LADIES' HOSE, 15c. per pair, or two pair for 25 cents.

LADIES' HOOP SKIRTS, 50c., 60c., 75c., 80c., 90c. and $1.00.

DENNISON & HECKERT.

je26

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR

DRY GOODS!

IS AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S,

No. 87 Market Street.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

SELLING OUT AT

REDUCED PRICES!

THE STOCK IS ENTIRELY NEW,

And cheaper than any in the city.

No. 87 Market Street.

jy15:n90

GREAT SALE OF

DRY GOODS!

Preparatory to auction, beginning on

Monday, July 8th, and Continuing to August 8th,

After which the balance of the Stock (if any) will be disposed of at

PUBLIC AUCTION!

3-4 SHEETINGS..... 8 cents.
4-4 SHEETINGS..... 10 "
TICKINGS..... 10 "
HUCK TOWELS..... 12½ "
10-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS..... 75 "
HOOP SKIRTS..... 90 "
ALPACAS, 5-8 WIDE..... 25 "
FANCY DRESS GOODS..... 25 "
FRENCH LAWNS..... 18½ "
WOOD CASSIMERES..... 75 "

MOONEY & BRENNAN,

No. 50 Federal Street.

☞ Bring this with you and compare prices.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street,

Have just opened a large new stock of seasonable

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Which they offer at EASTERN PRICES. Merchants assorting up should call at

No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON

je26

AUCTION SALES.

172 ACRES—CHARTIERS VALLEY FARM, with rich coal vein,—On TUESDAY EVENING, July 16th, at 8 o'clock, will be sold, at the Store of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, the well known valuable farm of the late Dr. Robert Thompson, situate in South Fayette township, on the line of the section of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville railroad, and adjoining the village of Bridgeville, situated in the beautiful Chartiers valley, only nine miles from the city, or about one mile beyond the well known Garrel Farm, or Wellington, in Washington. The farm contains 171 acres and 145 perches, of the richest land in Allegheny county, all of which, except fifty acres, is in a high state of good cultivation. This farm is not surpassed by any other in the county, and is one of the richest in the county. It is underlaid with the Coal of one of the rich Pittsburgh veins, with such extra facility for working as gives it the best shipping point in the coal region. There are several springs of excellent water, and the whole farm is well enclosed with good fences.

The improvements are a two-story frame dwelling, in good order, and an excellent barn. Part of the property can be seen at the Auction Rooms. The remainder will be shown upon call on H. H. B. THOMPSON, at Bridgeville.

Terms of sale—one-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest.

jy13 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BANK AND GAS STOCKS.—On TUESDAY EVENING, July 16th, at 8 o'clock, will be sold, on the second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

2 shares Allegheny National Bank,
7 shares Second National Bank,
10 shares Manchester Savings Bank,
2½ shares Lawrenceville Savings Bank,
30 shares Birmingham Gas Co.
6 shares Central Transportation Co.

jy13 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

PIANOS ORGANS, &c.,

CHAS. B. KAKE. HER. TH. KNAKE. W. L. BUETTLER

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

Successors to WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 12 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh.

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs,

And Musical Goods generally.

☞ Sole Agents for the Celebrated HEADMAN, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO. Philadelphia, PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "COTTAGE," and D. & H. W. SMITH'S "AMERICAN" ORGANS, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings, always on hand. my7:n90

PIANOS AND ORGANS.—A very large stock of KNAKE & CO.'S PIANOS, HAINES BROS. PIANOS, and PRINCES' AUTOMATIC ORGANS, At BLUME'S MUSIC STORE, No. 43 FIFTH STREET.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

DR. WEST begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his office and stables from the Mansion Hotel yards to ST. CLAIR STABLES, opposite rear end of the St. Charles Hotel, Third street. Sick and Lame Horses taken in and skillfully treated, at a moderate charge. Horses of any infectious diseases not admitted, but every attention paid to them, at the owner's stable. DOCTOR WEST'S celebrated CURE ALL LINIMENT, as used by the Horticultural Veterinary Colleges in Europe, will cure all Sores, Wind or Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulder, Sprains or Cuts, and will not injure the hair. It may be had in bottles, at his office.

Night and country cases promptly attended to. Remember the Mansion House Stables, THIRD STREET, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

le7:n90

PROF. N. P. DUFFEY,

VETERINARY SURGEON AND HORSE TRAINER,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, respectfully announces that he has opened an HOSPITAL at the corner of Liberty street and East Lane, Allegheny City; also, a TRAINING and BOARDING STABLE on Beaver Alley, Ohio street and Stockton avenue. Office at the latter and residence at the former place. Special attention given to buying, selling, selecting and matching horses; and, with the assistance of Miss M. A. CHILDS, (who may be seen at the residence, corner of East Lane and Liberty St., Allegheny,) will give lessons in riding to either Ladies or Gentlemen. Refers, by permission, to the following gentlemen: J. Painter, J. C. Smith, Wm. S. Haslet, John Kirker, M.D., D. A. Evans.

je26:72

LIVERY STABLES.

THOMAS MORELAND..... DANIEL L. MITCHELL.

MORELAND & MITCHELL,

Livery and Sale Stables,

425 LIBERTY STREET,

Opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Depot,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ Particular attention paid to furnishing Hearse and Carriages for Funerals.

my2:v6

H. B. MILLER, Bazaar, Livery and SALE STABLES. Also, Furnishing Undertaker. All kinds of Coffins, &c., at the lowest rates, kept constantly on hand. CARSON STREET, between Ormsby and Denman streets, Birmingham. Horses, Carriages and new Buggies for hire. Hearses and Carriages always in readiness for Funerals. Horses kept at Livery by the day, month or year, and attended to in the best manner. Private families furnished with the safest Horses and most elegant Carriages. Stables kept open all hours of the day and night. my17 v60

DYERS AND SCOURERS.

H. J. LANCE,

Nos. 135 and 137 Third Street,

DYER AND SCOURER,

Straw Goods Cleaned or Dyed.

KID GLOVES and LADIES' PLUMES cleaned or dyed.

C. G. FISCHER'S FANCY

Dyeing and Scouring Establishment,

No. 61 DIAMOND ALLEY,

Between Wood and Smithfield streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All goods returned in two weeks. Goods kept subject to the owner twelve months. my18:n90

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY..... PHILIP CLEIS

SINGERLY & CLEIS, (Successors to Geo. F. Schoeneman & Co.,)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c. Nos. 74 and 76 Third st., Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

my18

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

JOHN MEGRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

49 HAND STREET.

A general assortment Smoking Tobacco, Pipe Tobacco Pouches always on hand. my17:v60

EXCELSIOR WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers and dealers in

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

No. 6 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

jy6:v90

The Pittsburgh Gazette

The Venality of the Legal Profession.

From developments which have been made recently, says the Steubenville *Herald*, it is very evident that an unusual amount of corruption has crept into the legal profession. Attorneys have virtually assumed more than laws contemplate,—and, their venality now, excites general alarm, as it is likely, in the future prosecution of criminal cases to defeat the ends of justice, and shake public confidence in the acts not only of attorneys but in rulings of courts. The Guernsey county *Bar*, like some other *bars*, the public are cognizant of, needs "weeding out," if we are permitted to judge from an expose in the *Times*, resulting from recent developments, in the Oliver and Hartup murder case, originating in a quarrel between two attorneys for the defense, who were convicted of the murder of one of our citizens, and executed about two years since, and who almost ceased to be men-tioned among us, are now frequently heard in our town, and, of course, bring to mind the whole case of that diabolical murder. The revival of this case as a subject of conversation has been caused by the lashing out of two of the attorneys for the defense, Savage and Creighton, and the charges and revelations they are making against each other concerning the part they took in the case. Already disclosures of a startling character have been made by them, and these have been made of further ones developments. We have heard that Savage charges Creighton with having formed the acquaintance of Oliver and Hartup before the murder, that he knew they contemplated murdering John Cook, and that he made an arrangement with Creighton to come to his office on a certain night and he would point out Mr. Cook to them—that they came, but did not see Cook that evening—that some time after the taking of the prisoners to Columbus, and word coming here that they were to be executed on a certain day, Creighton came to him and gave him twenty dollars to go to Columbus to prevent them from implicating him in the murder, if they made a confession. Creighton charges Savage with subordination of perjury, in that he induced Mollie Hays and one or two others to commit the crime of perjury in their testimony in the murder case. That Savage made his brags that he was too smart for Farrar, and that he fixed the dates for one of the female witnesses of the murderers. That Oliver desired to poison Harrold Stewart, and that for that purpose Savage went to Z anesville and procured the poison, brought it to the office of Creighton, and offered it to Creighton) to take it to the jail and give it to Oliver. If further revelations are threatened, and it may be that future developments will throw light on some things that have seemed strange and mysterious.

Ohio River Improvement—Meeting of the Pittsburgh committee.

Monday forenoon a meeting of the Pittsburgh River Improvement Committee was held at the Mayor's office, at which a considerable number of steamboatmen and other business men were in attendance. Hon. W. C. McCarthy, Mayor, was called to the chair, and Mr. Joseph Hazlett designated as Secretary. A number of speeches were made on the subject of river improvement, among others by Mr. A. M. Bryson, who has recently made a tour of all the river cities. He stated that the commerce of the western rivers during 1866 was over eight million tons. When the contemplated improvement was completed, he said there would be a reduction of over ten cents per hundred on the cost of transportation, which, without any increase in the amount of commerce would be a saving—a putting into the pockets of producers, and through them into the pockets of laborers, merchants and mechanics, of $16,000,000. Add to this the amount saved from decrease in losses, reduction in insurance, avoiding the damage to timber, &c., and in one year this great valley will save more than three times the cost of all these improvements. We have only to look at the interest manifested in this movement upon Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Nevada, Tennessee, and other portions of the West, to see that the United States are all too intimately interested in the improvements to fail of all the support they can possibly command. We hope the support of the enterprise to Pittsburgh and Pittsburghers was dwelt upon at length, and the speaker when he sat down, had far more than believers in the meeting than when he arose. Other addresses were made by those present.

Capt. Bell discover thought that in consideration of the importance of the subject, it would be advisable to hold a public meeting to-day. This suggestion was acted upon, and it was resolved to hold a meeting for public attendance at the Board of Trade Rooms, this forenoon, at ten o'clock.

A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the meeting.

Should be Looked Up.

During the trial of Frank J. Guth for burglary and larceny, in the Criminal Court, a short time since, it was urged in his defense, and not without some ground, that the real culprit in the matter was one Otto Furstiga, who, just previous to the discovery of the stolen goods in Guth's house, conveniently disappeared, and although industriously sought after by the police, has not been apprehended. This man Furstiga has the reputation of being an accomplished thief, and has enjoyed the accommodations of the Penitentiary for horse stealing. Guth's mother-in-law occupied apartments in his (Guth's) house at Lawrenceville, and had for a long time been a boarder. Furstiga disappeared during the night preceding the day on which the house was searched and the stolen property discovered. Hence, it is believed, by those interested in behalf of Guth, that Furstiga was the real thief. It is further stated that Furstiga was harbored, or allowed to board at the house, against the wishes of Guth, his mother-in-law insisting that as he paid his way he should remain. Guth, however, was tried and convicted, and is now serving out a two months' jail sentence, and further discussion as to his guilt or innocence can avail him nothing.

This man Furstiga, however, should be looked up. A few days since, he made his appearance in the Fifth ward on horseback, went to the house of Chief of Police Scott, proclaimed who he was, and said he was prepared to give the Chief a race. Subsequently he appeared in beer halls, boastingly announced himself as Furstiga, and desired strangers to take a "good look" at him. The police finally got track of him, but nothing more, having made himself scarce when there was any likelihood of being cornered. He is said to be well educated, master of different languages, and more than ordinarily shrewd. He is putting his attainments to very bad use, and will eventually be brought to account.

New Township.—The Court of quarter Sessions, on Saturday last, ordered an election to be held in Robinson township, on Thursday, August 1st, to decide upon the proposed division of that township into two. It is proposed to run the line from Chartiers Creek to the Hookstown road, along the Steubenville pike, and thence along the Hookstown road to Montour's run, the portion of the old township north of this line to retain the name of Robinson,

Burglary.—Dwelling house No. 105 Second street was entered forcibly entered during Sunday night, and a number of articles taken, of trifling value compared with others, but valuable enough to reach. The thief carried off a fine shirt, pair of morocco shoes, pair of gaiters, and a table cloth. He escaped without detection.

☞ Additional Local Matters on First Page.

STATE OF KANSAS.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, July 8th, 1867.

TOWNS IN KANSAS.

Of the remaining towns in Kansas which I have seen, Junction City, Solomon City, Salina and Ellsworth—I have already spoken pretty fully, and need say but little more. They are all small and unpretentious little places, and are all the features of this road. Each is the centre of a large and fertile district, with which it will grow.

JUNCTION CITY,

situated as it is at the lower end of the fine valley of the Republican river, and only eighteen or twenty miles from the head of Neosha valley—probably the finest wheat growing portion of Kansas—with which the people of that town hope ere long to be connected by railroad—has aspirations far beyond those of a mere county seat or the centre of a good agricultural surrounding.

I was much pleased with the spirit of enterprise every where manifested in this new and bustling place, yet there was much about it that did not strike me favorably. To have a superabundance of saloons and restaurants, and not a single finished church edifice or a commodious school house, is not the way to begin a city. There is a spirited daily paper published here by a Mr. Martin, a Pennsylvanian, and I should think probably doing more for Junction City than any other man in it. Of the peculiar building stone found here in exhaustless abundance, I have already spoken at length.

SOLOMON CITY.

This new *city* is situated at the confluence of the Solomon river and the Smoky Hill, nearly forty miles west of Junction City. I did not stop at it, and of its prospects I am unable to speak. If it can draw to it the trade of the fine country of the Solomon it will be a prosperous place.

SALINA.

This is the place where I was flood-bound for a week, and of which I have already spoken pretty fully. Being the centre and county seat of a large and very fertile country, and near to the salt springs, the gypsum beds, and the other deposits of valuable minerals, its steady prosperity is sure.

Two excellent and active christian ladies, Mrs. Bickerdyke and Mrs. Green, are about establishing a first class eating house at the railroad depot, at which trains will stop for meals. Nothing is more needed at Salina than such a house. The labors of Mrs. Bickerdyke as a missionary and nurse among the soldiers during the war have given her an honorable place among the "Women of the War," whose names and good deeds will go down on the page of history. Of course the house will be conducted on strictly temperance principles.

There are some minor places and some newly laid out towns which it is not necessary in this place to mention. These, (spoken of in this and the two preceding letters,) are all the towns of any importance in which I have been.

THE NEOSHO VALLEY.

This is the name of what is claimed to be the most fertile valley in Kansas, and next to that of the Kansas, the most extensive. The Neosho river is a tributary of the Arkansas. It rises on the southern slope of a ridge or swell of no great elevation a few miles south of the Smoky Hill, about the meridian of Fort Riley, and pursues a south eastern course until it reaches the neighborhood of the flourishing town of Humboldt, one hundred miles south of Lawrence. Thence its course is due south into the Indian territory and to the Arkansas. Its length in the State of Kansas is not much less than two hundred miles. The valley is very wide.

This valley is supposed to be the best wheat land in the United States. Forty bushels to the acre is not unusual. A farmer at Carlisle, in Allen county, raised forty bushels per acre on a field of forty acres. Allen county lies south of Lawrence. Mr. Ice, of Chase county, which lies south of Fort Riley, raised in 1866, eight hundred and twenty bushels of wheat on sixteen acres, being fifty-four and one-fourth bushels to the acre. Judge Bailey, of the supreme Court of Kansas, whose son has charge of the farm, attributes the extreme productiveness of that valley to the washings of the immense deposits of gypsum existing on the head waters of that stream.

Judge Baily, in speaking of stock, told me that heifers in the southern counties of Kansas, almost invariably produce calves at the age of two years, and frequently at a less age. He mentioned one case of his own personal knowledge where the age of the mother was less than a year and a half. This precocity must greatly facilitate the rearing of cattle in that country.

The town of Humboldt, in Allen county, has a population of over 1,500. It has four church edifices, and has good schools. It was burned by the rebels in 1862. Emporia is another flourishing town in the Neosho valley, south of Topeka. There are many others.

To show how that country is settling up it is only necessary to state the fact, which I find in a statement before me, made by official authority, that during the first fifteen days of June last, there were located in the land office at Humboldt 49,329 acres of land.

In these letters I have said more about Kansas than I at first intended, and I have done so because the more I saw of it, and considered it, and the more I mingled with its truly intelligent and generous people, the more I was pleased with it. Perhaps equal to Illinois in fertility, it is far more beautiful and salubrious. In no part that I have seen is the idea of monotony even suggested. But it has its drawbacks. Wood is scarce, and its short winters—confined to January, February and part of March, are often sharp and severe, with high winds. Water is abundant and good, whether in streams, or springs, or wells. I drank none in that State that was not sweet and wholesome. There is rain enough. From Leavenworth to Fort Harker I talked with the people in the trains, and the unvarying testimony was, that there had been no lack of rain since 1866, which was a very dry year. But contrary as it may seem to the common impression, that drought was less felt at Salina and Fort Harker than in the more eastern portions of the State.

The seasons there are peculiar. The winters are dry. In the latter part of March the rainy season begins and continues into June. After that there is but little rain until the following spring. The rain falls in great heavy showers. I witnessed some such as I never saw in the Atlantic States. A *rainy day* is a thing unknown in Kansas, or what we call a "drizzle." After a shower the ground dries up directly. The latter part of summer is almost uniformly clear and dry, and the rays of the sun pour down through the clear atmosphere with great intensity, but the heat is mitigated by an almost constant breeze. The fall months, to the last of December, are dry and pleasant. I was at Fort Riley on November 1st, and found the weather bright, and quite warm and clear, and the roads dusty.

Any one who may think of going to Kansas as a farmer, must bear in mind that he needs a good deal more than a tract of land to begin with. He cannot then improvise a dwelling in a day or two, as the first settlers of the "back woods" did, and many things which could then be obtained easily and at his door, are not to be had here. He had better take at least a part of his house with him, and as much money as will enable him to fence and break up at least one good field. Arrange to have fruit trees sent on as soon as the ground can be prepared for their reception. Never mind agricultural implements, for they can be obtained here cheaper and better than they can be brought from the east. Plant trees quickly and plenty of them, for fruit, for shade from the sun and shelter from the winds, and for beauty. I only saw an orchard in the Kansas valley that I thought had trees enough, and it was very beautiful.

It is wonderful how vigorous and how fully and rapidly trees grow in that country. They really look as if they themselves were frolicking in their fatness of life, as in the poetic language of the prophet, they would "clap their hands." I think I am more of a mild unitarian than an enthusiast, but truly those Kansas trees awakened emotions that bordered on enthusiasm.

I know of no situation where a man, who should go out without proper provision and forecast and set himself down upon one of those broad prairies, would feel so utterly destitute, helpless and forlorn. But let him ascertain what is to do, and prepare himself to do it, and there is probably no place on this earth where, in so short a time, he can have a valuable and productive farm and a most desirable home.

J. C.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

THIRD ARRIVAL

OF

SUMMER GOODS,

AT

E. HOUSTON & CO.'S,

FASHIONABLE

MERCHANT TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Men and Boys' Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

No. 107 Fifth St.,

CORNER OF CHERRY ALLEY.

All the latest styles and novelties in CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

Prices very reasonable and to suit the times.

jy15:n

Great Reduction in Prices.

SECOND ARRIVAL OF

Spring Goods,

Fresh from the Importers,

Which will be made up with care and dispatch, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

OWEN BYRNE,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 14 WYLIE ST.,

UNDER ASHLAND HALL.

ap6:n179

HENRY G. HALE

NORTHWEST COR. PENN AND ST. CLAIR STS.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

COMPRISING

All the Novelties of the Season,

Such as is only found in a

First-Class Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

mh8:n67

HENRY CAPPELL, Merchant TAILOR, and dealer in

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

142 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Three door below Sixth, PITTSBURGH, PA.

All the latest spring and Summer styles of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings on hand, and made up in the most fashionable style, at the lowest prices. my10:n150

E. J. McGRATTY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

S. W. corner DIAMOND and OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY.

A large assortment of Furnishing Goods always on hand.

A first class cutter will attend to custom work. je21:n40:TuTh

Pittsburgh Importing House.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 409 Penn Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Would direct the attention of the public to the fact that, possessing superior facilities through several large wine and liquor houses in Europe, and making their importations direct, we are enabled to offer the various grades of choice Wines and Liquors at prices less than Eastern cities. Examination of qualities and comparison of prices respectfully solicited.

A choice assortment of PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY constantly on hand. ap23:n156

TO HOUSE BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

The largest assortment of

GRATES, all Sizes;

Cooking Ranges & Stoves,

Of the VERY BEST QUALITY, for sale at

VERY LOW PRICES, BY

BISSELL & CO.,

No. 235 LIBERTY ST.

je27:v60

CITY COLLECTING AGENCY.

L. D. SMITH..... A. S. SEATON..... G. G. SEATON.

SMITH, SEATON & SEATON,

Local Collecting Agents,

No. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET, 2ND FLOOR,

P. O. BOX, 541. PITTSBURGH.

Bills of all descriptions taken for collection. No charge made where Bills are not collected. je27:n3

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the sole Agency for the sale of the celebrated

COPLEY POT CLAY,

Are now prepared to furnish it in any quantity to those wishing to procure the superior article. During fifteen years' use of this clay we have arrived at such proportions as we believe makes it a better article for pots than any in the market, we having secured an average stand of *six months* for each pot, and some lasting as long as *eight and ten months*. We will furnish receipts for the proportion of the mixture of this Clay to persons purchasing. The Clay is ground and moulded in lumps for delivery.

DITRIDGE & SON,

Fort Pitt Glass Works,

Washington St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRE SCREENS

OF A NEW STYLE,

On canvas, with oil paintings and gold and velvet frames, a

107 MARKET STREET.

JOS. B. HUGHES & BRO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **SECOND BANKERS' AND MERCHANTS' GRAND CARNIVAL** ENTERTAINMENT will most positively take place at IRVIN HALL, on the evening of July 24th, 1867. The largest, grandest and most successful enterprise ever inaugurated in the world. A Present with every ticket.

The First Grand Concert was given on July 4th. It was a grand success. The mammoth hall was filled with the elite of the city. The audience selected a committee of nine of the leading Bankers and Merchants, to examine the corresponding contract to the tickets and the register Books, to see that all is correct before making the grand distribution of prizes at the Last Concert, on the 24th of July.

A gift with every ticket. The Grand Distribution of presents will be conducted on the Mutual Benefit principle. A pro-rata Distribution of Profits to Ticket holders. Capital, $1,337,561. Tickets, 25 cents. A present with every ticket.

A reference is the number of presents and the general plan of distribution, as below, will convince the most skeptical of the great advantages which will accrue to all who participate in the enterprise, and the commercial and financial standing of the company, and the managers and leading workers, will, they hope, afford sufficient guarantee of the fairness and impartiality with which every transaction in connection with the Carnival will be conducted, and that the interests of ticket holders will be most scrupulously watched over by a committee of their own, appointed expressly to conduct every transaction for the mutual benefit of themselves and all participants, and to suppress by every possible means, all attempts to avoid any and everything which could in the slightest degree diminish the chances of success to all who may invest. List of Presents: Cash—One cash present at $75,000; one cash present at $25,000; two cash presents at $10,000; three cash presents at $5,000; four cash presents at $2,000; five cash presents at $1,000; eight cash presents at $1,000; four-teen cash presents at $500; twenty cash presents at $250; one hundred cash presents at $100; two hundred cash presents at $50; one thousand cash presents at $20; one thousand cash presents at $10; one thousand cash presents at $5; one thousand cash presents at $3; one thousand cash presents at $2; one thousand cash presents at $1. Real Estate—Two brick dwellings, with 10 rooms each, on Penn street, Pittsburgh, $10,000 each. Furniture—Seventy-five Parlor Sets, $100 each; 50 Chamber Sets, $100 each; 100 Rosewood Pianos, $300 each; 100 Melodeons at $125; 125 Melodeons at $75. Sewing Machines—75 Wheeler & Wilson cab case sewing machines at $165; 75 Wheeler & Wilson cab case sewing machines at $150; 125 Wheeler & Wilson cab case sewing machines at $135; 125 Wheeler & Wilson plain sewing machines at $85; 75 Singer's Machines at $165; 75 Singer's cab case sewing machines at $150; 10 Singer's half case sewing machines at $125; 125 Singer's plain sewing machines at $85. Diamonds—100 sets Diamonds at $1,500; 10 full sets diamonds at $2,500; 15 diamond cluster rings at $600; 20 diamond cluster rings at $500; 25 diamond cluster rings at $375; 50 diamond cluster rings at $250; 75 diamond cluster rings at $175; 25 diamond cluster rings at $150; 30 diamond cluster rings at $125; 40 diamond cluster rings at $100; 50 diamond cluster rings at $75; 75 diamond cluster rings at $50; 100 diamond cluster rings at $25; 100 diamond cluster rings at $20; 100 diamond cluster rings at $10; 100 diamond cluster rings at $5. Watches—16 gents' gold watches at $250; 26 gents' gold watches at $225; 50 gents' gold watches at $200; 25 gents' gold watches at $150; 20 ladies' diamond set watches at $250; 50 ladies' gold watches at $185; 32 ladies' gold watches at $150; 106 ladies' gold watches at $145; silver watches on as soon as the ground can be prepared for their reception, never mind agricultural implements, for they can be obtained here cheaper and better than they can be brought from the east. Plant trees quickly and plenty of them, for fruit, for shade from the sun and shelter from the winds, and for beauty. I only saw an orchard in the Kansas valley that I thought had trees enough, and it was very beautiful.

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Spring Goods,

Fresh from the Importers,

Which will be made up with care and dispatch, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

OWEN BYRNE,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 14 WYLIE ST.,

UNDER ASHLAND HALL.

ap6:n179

HENRY G. HALE

NORTHWEST COR. PENN AND ST. CLAIR STS.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

COMPRISING

All the Novelties of the Season,

Such as is only found in a

First-Class Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

mh8:n67

HENRY CAPPELL, Merchant TAILOR, and dealer in

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

142 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Three door below Sixth, PITTSBURGH, PA.

All the latest spring and Summer styles of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings on hand, and made up in the most fashionable style, at the lowest prices. my10:n150

E. J. McGRATTY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

S. W. corner DIAMOND and OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY.

A large assortment of Furnishing Goods always on hand.

A first class cutter will attend to custom work. je21:n40:TuTh

Pittsburgh Importing House.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 409 Penn Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Would direct the attention of the public to the fact that, possessing superior facilities through several large wine and liquor houses in Europe, and making their importations direct, we are enabled to offer the various grades of choice Wines and Liquors at prices less than Eastern cities. Examination of qualities and comparison of prices respectfully solicited.

A choice assortment of PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY constantly on hand. ap23:n156

TO HOUSE BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

The largest assortment of

GRATES, all Sizes;

Cooking Ranges & Stoves,

Of the VERY BEST QUALITY, for sale at

VERY LOW PRICES, BY

BISSELL & CO.,

No. 235 LIBERTY ST.

je27:v60

CITY COLLECTING AGENCY.

L. D. SMITH..... A. S. SEATON..... G. G. SEATON.

SMITH, SEATON & SEATON,

Local Collecting Agents,

No. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET, 2ND FLOOR,

P. O. BOX, 541. PITTSBURGH.

Bills of all descriptions taken for collection. No charge made where Bills are not collected. je27:n3

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the sole Agency for the sale of the celebrated

COPLEY POT CLAY,

Are now prepared to furnish it in any quantity to those wishing to procure the superior article. During fifteen years' use of this clay we have arrived at such proportions as we believe makes it a better article for pots than any in the market, we having secured an average stand of *six months* for each pot, and some lasting as long as *eight and ten months*. We will furnish receipts for the proportion of the mixture of this Clay to persons purchasing. The Clay is ground and moulded in lumps for delivery.

DITRIDGE & SON,

Fort Pitt Glass Works,

Washington St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRE SCREENS

OF A NEW STYLE,

On canvas, with oil paintings and gold and velvet frames, a

107 MARKET STREET.

JOS. B. HUGHES & BRO.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE" and applicable to

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

Government Securities,

Gold, Silver,

And Coupons,

Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

ALL SERIES 7 3-10 BONDS

Converted into 5-20's, 1865,

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,

Bankers,

Cor. Fourth & Wood Streets.

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.

Having made special arrangements with **Jay Cooke & Co.,** Our correspondents, we are prepared to convert 7-30's into 5-20's of 1865.

Bonds on Hand for Delivery.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Bankers,

CORNER FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS. my14:1-38

7-30 BONDS

CONVERTED INTO

5-20 BONDS, 1865,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

Stocks bought and sold on commission in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

ROBINSON BROS,

No. 78 FOURTH STREET.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1867.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 15, 1867

The New York stock quotations to-day, as received by Mr. P. R. Mertz, were as follows: Gold, 139½; Eighty-one bonds, 110½; Five Twenties, 1862, 111¾; Five Twenties, 1864 109½; Five Twenties, 1865, 109½; ditto new, 108½; Seven Thirties, 107⅝@107½; Ten Forties, 102¾. Stocks— Erie Railroad, 72¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 93½; Chicago and Rock Island, 98¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 46⅝; Chicago and Northwestern preferred 69¾; Fort Wayne Railroad 102¾; Michigan Southern Railroad, 81½; New York Central, 108½; Reading, 104¾. Mining shares, Corydon, 2,00; Quartz Hill, 2,00; Gregory, 7,00; Smith & Paramalee, 5,35.

In consequence of the heavy shipments of gold on Saturday last the market kept firm, and advanced to-day to 139¾, nevertheless there is no desire to speculate for a rise, and should Five Twenties of 1862, decline, which is quite probable, sufficient to admit shipping them at a small profit, gold would immediately decline from two to three per cent. Bonds are lower, and large dealers are willing to make concessions. The decline is much more in the currency bonds than in gold bonds, and has had the effect of stopping investment for the present. Railroad shares were lower this morning, but rallied as soon as it was ascertained that all the rumors put afloat last week regarding bank movements were false, and new purchasers with capital and courage to buy advanced the market higher than it was since December last. There is still room for an advance before the highest figures of last October are reached, but whoever is caught this time with a load of certificates of railroad stock will find it difficult to get out without serious losses.

The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, July 13th:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 8	$297,089 75	$63,889 88
July 9	419 240 24	114,493 57
July 10	344,491 93	84,491 75
July 11	284,899 80	43,734 64
July 12	379,321 72	75,000 1[illegible]
July 13	290,413 24	54,850 40
Totals	$2,125,746 10	$437,490 44

Closing quotations received by James T. Brady:

U. S. Sixes, 1881	110½
" 5-20s, 1862	111¾
" " 1864	109¾
" " 1865	109¾
" " 1867	107½
" 10-40s	102
" Consols	107¾
August 7-30s	107¾
June 7-30s	107½
July 7-30s	107½
Dec. Compounds, 1864	119½
Gold	139¾
Silver	138¾

—On the position and prospects of the money market, the New York *Financial Chronicle* has the following observations:

In forecasting the immediate future of the money market one of the most significant facts is the payment on Monday of twenty-one millions of currency from the Treasury. Of this sum six millions are on account of the interest on the seven-thirties, and fifteen millions for the principal and interest of the July compounds. The tendency which is likely to be produced by these disbursements in adding to the abundant supply of currency, and in facilitating the movements of capital is very obvious. The sudden flurry in Wall street last evening interposes for the moment a salutary restraint on the too buoyant forces, which for a fortnight or more have been impelling quotations higher and higher with an apparently resistless movement. The advance in the values of nearly all descriptions of securities has been unusually rapid, and to be permanent it should from time to time receive a check.

The immediate cause of this sudden trouble was a rumor that a large national bank in Broadway had suspended payment. The story was speedily contradicted. It took its origin from the fact that the president of the bank is said to be a special partner in one of the dry goods firms reported as interested in difficulties. As to the bank itself its resources are ample, and its constituency extensive; its management for some time past has been extremely conservative, and its position is regarded as unusually strong.

There are in other directions no threatening symptoms to impede the further movement of the money market in the direction of increased ease. Hence the disbursements of twenty-one millions from the Treasury may not improbably result in the fulfilment of some at least of the predictions of monetary ease and speculative buoyancy which they have elicited.

—We extract the following items from the stock report of the New York *Tribune*, of Saturday:

It is stated on what seems to be competent authority that Secretary McCulloch has determined to limit the redemption of compound notes to $30,000,000, out of the $39,000,000 maturing in 1867, and will exchange fifty millions of three per cent. certificates for an equal amount of compounds. As there is an accumulation of into est of $14,000,000 upon the compounds to 1867, which will be available to the banks, the maturing notes will not disturb the money market to the extent feared by many. The destruction of $30,000,000 of the existing reserve of the banks, and the reduction of interest on $50,000,000 more of reserve, are, however, movements towards specie payments which debtors and traders on borrowed capital should heed. This policy of using the certificates at all, when Five Twenties can be had at 108½, is a yielding on the part of the Treasury, and the irredeemable paper money party will now not the courage to see the currency of the country restored to equal strength with that of our rival commercial neighbors.

With the present crop prospects fairly realized, lower prices follow as a matter of course in breadstuffs and provisions, which will secure in time lower prices for labor. A good crop will therefore reduce the amount of money required for commercial purposes so far that solvent paper will be as fully supplied from what remains of the paper money as they were when it was at its maximum and speculation be rampant. The suspension of contraction is understood to be deemed expedient by the Secretary, to prevent hurting the insolvent part of the community. For sometime the Treasury has been vigorously working in the interest of the solvent part of the people, and the Secretary had in his power to fund all the floating debt of the 30th of July, 1867, beside redeeming a large portion of the legal tenders. His anticipated policy is a suspension of his past judicious course, and a direct and substantial support to the gold gamblers, speculators, and over-traders of the country.

There were reports in circulation this morning unfavorable to one of the up-town banks, growing out of the peremptory removal of an account and drawing legal tenders. In regard to these rumors, it is asserted by its officers that the bank was never stronger or upon a surer basis than now, and that its losses cannot reduce its surplus below $200,000 in any event, while it has on hand ample funds to meet all demands.

—The New York *Bulletin* says: "The recent failure of Geo. A. Wicks & Co., has created an unhealthy feeling in the dry goods trade. To-day the failure of two other firms is reported, including Messrs. Lorsehigh, Willard & Rhodes, dry goods commission merchants. The former connection of Mr. George Opdyke, as special partner, with two of the members of the firm has led to the mistaken report of his having failed. Mr. Opdyke is in no way connected with the above mentioned firm."

New York Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 15.—Receipts 4,702 beeves, 41,236 sheep and lambs, 17,118 swine. Beeves have been steady through the week and this morning, with not far from 1,500 cattle on sale, including some very fine kentucky steers. The market opened with a fair demand, and sellers hold for a small advance in prices, asking 17¾@18c for the ex. Early sales were made, but before noon there was a tendency downward, and the market closed rather weak at a fallin[illegible] off of nearly ½c from the morning rates. Droves of ordinary to good Illinois cattle sold at 13@16c. Choice lots of heavy fat steers sold on at 17@18c, generally 17@17¾. Sheep ruled steady during the week, but to-day are dull, and prices are ½@c lower, closing by free offerings. Lambs are also a shade easier and in light demand; extra Sheep sold at 9½@10c, ordinary to good common at 8½@9c, and inferior 4½@5c. Lambs 9@10c, latter for extra. Hog market since Thursday ruled active, and prices advanced on Saturday; receipts of 11 cars and with an active demand holders succeeded in establishing an advance of ¼@½c for Boston prime corn fed, selling as high as 8½c; today, however, with 3 car loads on sale and large arrivals, there was less temp and prices were ½c lower than on Saturday; the demand, however, was fair, and all offerings are disposed of at 7¾@8c, chiefly 7¾@8c, latter for heavy prime corn fed. Dressed Hogs also declined ½@¾c, closing at 9½@9½c.

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The lumber market remains in about the same condition as noted in our last report. The supply is ample to keep up to the requirements, and there is no disposition to buy largely; all grades are dull, and some dealers quote prices fully 50c lower. Shingles are in good request, and prices are firmer and higher at $3 62½@3,75 afloat and on dock. Lath are steady, quiet and unchanged.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 15.—Beef cattle neglected and prices firm; sales at $3,37½@6,50 for Sheep dull, and prices unchanged; sales at $3@4,50 for Hogs.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, July 15.—Flour is quiet. City double extra, $11,25@11,75; Country $11,50 and $10,00@10,50 for the ex. Early [illegible] $2,35 @$2,50 for No. 1; $2,12 for No. 2; $1,90 for No. 3; and $1,80 rejected. Oats are steady at 66c per bu. for No. 1; and 63c for No. 2. Corn is dull at 83c per bu. for No. 1 old; 71c new shelled. The receipts are 500 obls. Flour; 12,000 bu. Wheat; 2,700 bu. Oats; 4,000 bu. Corn. Shipments; 400 bbls. Flour; 2,800 bu. Wheat; 300 bu. Oats; 2,000 bu. Corn.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—Sales of 193 bbls of tobacco for country manufacturing purposes; lend $6@16,75. Flour—low grades are unsaleable; new choice $13; fancy $14,50. New wheat $1,27@1,35. Corn 40@1,05 delivered. Oats 56c in bulk. Mess Pork $23. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; clear sides 14½@15c; fancy hams 19@20c. Lard firmer. Raw Whisky in bond, $2,30.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, July 15.—Cotton; receipts of 102 bales; exports, 68 bales; market is steady at 23@25½c. Corn is firm at $1,15@1,20. Provisions are firm. Mess Pork $24,50@25. Lard is firm at 14c. Plain hams are selling at 17@18c. Flour is steady at $7@7,50 for superfine. Oats are firm at $1@1,05 delivered. Hay $30@35. The other markets are unchanged.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, July 15.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; amber $2,75; new No 1 red $2,50. Corn dull and nominal at 86c for No 1; and 81c for No 2. Oats 70c. Receipts—1,200 bbls flour; 5,000 bush wheat; 103,000 bush corn; 7,000 bush oats. Shipments—3,950 bbls flour; 91,000 bush wheat; 312,000 bush corn; 6,000 bush oats.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 139⅝@139¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 15, 1867.

MONEY.

Money market continues easy at 4@6 per cent. Sterling quiet at 110@110¾ gold, first class bills. Gold firmer, opening 139¾, and closing at 139⅝@139¾.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, $74,780,809; increase, $1,551,722. Specie, $12,715,604; increase, $1,881,223. Circulation, $33,685,868; increase, $15,528. Deposits, $107,857,963; increase, $5,347,775. Legal Tenders, $22,495,709; increase, $1,290,220.

STOCKS.

Government Stocks more active and a shade firmer. Closing quotations: Coupons '81, 110¾@ do '62, 111¾; do '64, 109¾; do '65, 109¾; do new, 108; 7-30's first series, 107¾; second do 107¾.

Stock market active and higher, closing strong. The following were the closing prices: Ohio Certificates 27@27¼; Canton 44¾@45; Cumberland 39¾@40; Quicksilver 26@26¾; Mariposa 10¾@11¼; Western Union Telegraph 48¾@48¾; Pacific Mail 144¾@144¾; Atlantic 109¾@111¼; New York Central 108¾@108¾; Erie 72¾@73¼; Hudson 109¾; Reading 104¾@104¾; Michigan Central 110½; Michigan Southern 81¾@81½; Illinois Central 124¾@124¾; Pittsburgh 85¾@85¾; Toledo 124@ 125; Rock Island 98¾@98¾; Northwestern 46¾@46¾; preferred 69¾@69¾; Fort Wayne 102¾@102¾; Wabash 59¾.

BORDER STATE BONDS

In improved demand; Missouri's sold as high as 87, closing at 86½; new Tennessee's, 68½; old do, 70; Kentucky's, 100; North Carolina's, 59¼@59¾.

MINING SHARES

Lower; Gregory, 560; Corydon, 185; Smith & Parmelee, 515@530; Nye, 6; Rocky Mountain, 130; Davidson, 140.

SUB-TREASURY.

Receipts, $7,887,165; payments, $8,052,661; balance, $13,830,538.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 15.—The dry goods market continues quiet but firm; sales 177,@18 for best Brown Sheetings; 15@16 for fine do; 10, 10¼@11½ for light and heavy Shirtings. Muslins—New York Mills, 40; Wamsutta, 39; Hills Semper Idem, 21½; Blackstone, and Ballou & Sons, 17; Uxbridge, 18½; Colchesterwood, 14; Pocahontas, Amoskeag, 21½@ Conestoga, 37½@42½; Pemberton AA, 30; Willowbrook, 35; Albany, 19½. Stripes—York, 25½@28; American, 15½. Denims—Amoskeag, 20; York, 20; Fremont, 19; Thorndike, 15½. Checks—Union Mills, 27½@30. Prints—steady and in limited request, 8½@ 9c. Ginghams, 12½@22.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, July 15.—Receipts—Flour, 6,500 barrels; wheat, 30,000 bushels; corn, 345,000 bushels; oats, 49,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 219,000 bushels; oats, 71,000 bushels; rye, 8,000 bushels, in store; wheat, 25,000 bushels; peas, 5,700 bushels. Flour is quiet and unchanged. Wheat is inactive and nearly bare, with sales of 5,000 bushels Canada white at $2,90@3, and No 2 Milwaukee at $2,35. Corn is dull; No 2 western is held at 95c. Oats is firm with sales of 2,000 bushels western at 70c, and 6,000 bushs Ohio at 69c. Rye is unchanged. Barley is nominal. Mess Pork, small sales at $23 for heavy, and $22 for light. Lard is dull at 12¾@13c. Freights are weak.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—Cotton—sales 150 bales low middlings at 23c; receipts 154 bales. Louisiana Sugar—fair, 13½@c; strictly prime, 15c; stock very light. No molasses in the market. Corn—white range 80@ 85; fully fair, 84c. Flour—fair superfine, $11; choice extra, $18,50. Corn very firm; yellow mixed, $1,25@1,30; white do, $1,40@1,45. Oats, 75@77½. Oats firm, at 90@95c; stock light. Pork quiet and firm, at $24,75. Bacon in good jobbing demand; shoulders 10½@12c; clear sides 13@13½; clear sides 14@15c. Lard—tierce, 12½c; keg, 13½c. Gold, 138¾. Sterling exchange, 150@155¾. New York sight exchange ¾ premium.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Coffee is quiet and firm; the stock on hand consists of 20,000 bags. Flour is firmer, with light receipts. Wheat is good demand, and the prices for prime are well maintained. Corn is steady. Oats advanced 2@3 cents at 90@92c. Provisions are active and firm. Mess Pork, at $23,0. Bulk Meats—shoulders, 12½@13c; clear sides, 15½@16c. Bacon—shoulders, at 13½@14c; clear rib sides, at 14@ 14½c. Lard, at 13@13½c for city and western. Sugar steady and unchanged. Whiskey in bond, at $2,37.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—Tobacco steady and firm. In Cotton and Hemp there is nothing doing. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat declined 5@6c, good to prime, $2,10@ 2,15; strictly prime, $2,10@2,12½; choice, $2,15@2,18. Corn firm, at 80@81,05. Oats firmer, 61@65c. Rye firmer, at $1,00@1,05. Provisions lighter and excited. Mess Pork $23@23,50. Dry salt shoulders, 9½@9½c; do rib sides, 11½c. Bacon; clear sides, 13½@13½c; clear, 14c. Lard, 12½@13c. Whiskey, $2,30.

LATEST 5 P. M.—Flour closed dull and 10@ 20c lower on medium, and common grades steady, quiet and unchanged. Large receipts of California have a depressing effect. Rye quiet and steady at $1,45@1,48 for fine. Corn—Sales of 20,000 bushels, at 81@82c for mixed western, $1,08; very choice do, 90@91c; mixed, $1,10 for old mixed western; $1,25 for new white southern. Oats—sales of 12,431 bushels. Oats opened quiet and firm, but closed heavy and lower; sales of 51,000 bus. at 81@86c for western; 86@87c for Canada; 90@ 92c for Ohio and 90@93 for common Rice nominal. Coffee quiet. Sugar steady; sales of 69 hhds, Cuba at 11½@12c and 500 boxes of Havana at 11½c. Molasses heavy; Hops quiet. Petroleum quiet; 27½c for refined in bond with sales of crude in bulk. Pork opened firm and closed heavy; sales of 4,700 bbls. at $23@23¼ for n ess, closing at $23,25 in cash; $22 for old do; $23,50@24,25 for prime; $21,50@22,00 for prime mess. Beef firmer; sales of 150 bbls. at previous prices; beef hams quiet at 38@39c. Bacon quiet. Cut meats firm for shoulders 12@12½; for hams. Lard firmer; sales of 1,400 bbls. at 12@13c. New butter unchanged. Cheese heavy at 9@10c—Liverpool qu. 6 and without decided change.

LATEST 5 P. M.—Flour closed dull and 10@ 20c lower on medium, and common grades steady, quiet and unchanged. Large receipts of California have a depressing effect. Rye quiet and easily at $1,45@1,48 for fine. Corn—Sales of 20,000 bushels, at 81@82c for mixed western, $1,08; very choice do, 90@91c; mixed, $1,10 for old mixed western; $1,25 for new white southern. Oats—sales of 12,431 bushels. Oats opened quiet and firm, but closed heavy and lower; sales of 51,000 bus. at 81@86c for western; 86@87c for Canada; 90@ 92c for Ohio and 90@93 for common Rice nominal. Coffee quiet. Sugar steady; sales of 69 hhds, Cuba at 11½@12c and 500 boxes of Havana at 11½c. Molasses heavy; Hops quiet. Petroleum quiet; 27½c for refined in bond with sales of crude in bulk. Pork opened firm and closed heavy; sales of 4,700 bbls. at $23@23¼ for n ess, closing at $23,25 in cash; $22 for old do; $23,50@24,25 for prime; $21,50@22,00 for prime mess. Beef firmer; sales of 150 bbls. at previous prices; beef hams quiet at 38@39c. Bacon quiet. Cut meats firm for shoulders 12@12½; for hams. Lard firmer; sales of 1,400 bbls. at 12@13c. New butter unchanged. Cheese heavy at 9@10c—Liverpool qu. 6 and without decided change.

Oswego Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OSWEGO, July 15.—Flour active and dull; only in small lots; supply and unchanged. Wheat firm and quiet; sales of 3,000 bush No 2 Milwaukee Club at $2,40. Corn—No 1 car load sold at 90c for No. 1. Oats, Barley, Rye and Peas steady. Canal Freights steady: Wheat, 10c; Corn, 9½c—to New York. Lake Imports—2,200 bush Wheat, 34,000 bush Corn, 2000 bush Oats. Canal Exports—350 bbls of Flour, 9,000 bush Wheat, 16,800 bush Corn, 3,300 bush Rye.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Coffee quiet; sales of 600 at 13@13½c. Sugar steady. Molasses dull. Petroleum steady. Flour unchanged. Wheat—Southern Red $2,35, White California $2,45. Corn—Mixed 86c, dull and declined 2c. Corn—Mixed western $1,12. Provisions unchanged.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Beef Cattle in good demand; sales of 1,500 head at 11@11½c. Sheep dull and lower; sales of 2,000 head at 8@9c. Hogs firm; sales of 3,000 head at 8@ 9½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., July 15—34 tubs wool, 4 Harbaugh & Co; 469 bbls flour, J Gardiner & Co; 600 do do, J B Dan; 200 do do, S Lindsay Jr & Co; 199 do do, D Spencer & Co; 3 bbls whiskey, 1 Walker & Ling; 100 bbls. Lappe & Weise; 1 car millfeed, 1 car oats, Jas Glenn; 4 cars bulk meat, F Sellers & Co; 100 bbls flour, 1 do do, Jno Dilworth & Co; Lupp & Shepard; 100 do do, D E Leech; 9 do do, owner; 55 bale lellces, Marr & Davidson; 168 do do, Jno Flack; 4 bbls lapish, H Wendell & Co; 1 car hay, Jones & Co; lot scrap iron, J Jones; 25 tes lard, 21 bxs soap, F Sellers & Co; 15 bxls shafts, etc, Manning & Co; 73 bales wool, S Harbaugh & Co; 19 bags oats, Newcomer, Goe & Co; 69 bbls oil, J Fleming; 35 bxs cheese, Voigt & Co; 50 do do, Seghaver & Voskamp; 40 do do, Ewart & Co; 9 do do eggs, Godfrey & Clark; 25 bxs cheese, Kirkpatrick & Herron; 30 do do, Cooper & Co; 19 do do, M W Rankin; 19 bbls eggs, Hall & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, July 15—60 lcs hams, F Sellers & Co; 2 cars iron ore, Bryan & Caughey; 25 bbls flour, H Rohrer; 20 bbls lime, W Johnston; 1 car metal, Nimick & Co; 1 car boxes, J Moorhead; 38 sks oats, W J Meek; 2 cars hay, Campbell & Aikin; 1 car hay, Jones & Gazzam; 1 car hay, T Co; 50 do do, S Davis; 1 box cheese, W Cooper; 1 car legs, J J Bender; 25 caddies tobacco, M McCullough; 2 do do, Fusey & Stephens; 1 cask beer, 1 bbl ale, 1 keg, 6, Haworth, Melbonald & Co; 25 tes hams, J Lippincott; 5 bales broom corn, H R McClelland; 8 bbls sugar, 6 bbls syrup, Arbuckles & Co; 60 bush oats, M Steel & Son; 612 do do, J W Simpson; 256 sks do, Oakland P R R Co; 9 bbls chairs, Sedford Chair Co; 12 do do, Hammer & Bender; 37 bbls pork, Vander & Shepard; 1 car hay, 1 car corn oats, A Young & Co.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R., 99 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang; 5 bbls whisky, F H Raible; 2 tes hams, G Meyer; 10 do do, R Heazlerton; 5 do do, Jno Kuhn; 2 do do hams, Jas Lippincott; 5 bbls oil, J H Parker; 2 tes beef, J Porterfield & Co; 9 tes hams and beef, A Beahlow; 2 bbls whisky, Jno Wallace; 45 sks oats, McHenry & Hood; 2 bbls eggs, D Kyle; 1 do do, A S Robinson; 1 bbl tallow, 2 do sundries, E M Johnston; 22 bdls paper, Pittsburgh Paper & Co; 8 bbls handles, Logan & Gregg.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD July 15—166 kgs nails, 276 bars iron, Martin, Brickell & Co; 3 bbls eggs, Voigt & Co; 30 do do oil, J G Creary; 1 car horses, D Inhan; 3 cars fire clay, S M Kier & Co; 1 car metal, Nimick & Co; 25 tes hams, Keil & Richart; 1 bbl eggs, S Sanders; 1 do do, J R Voskamp; 139 sks oats, Scott & Gisel; 122 do do, Adams & Austin; 1 bbl eggs, H Freese.

ALLEGHENY STATION, July 15—6 pkgs tobacco, John Sherer; 187 sks corn, 338 sks oats, 100 bbls flour, R Knox & Son; 612 bush oats, J W Simpson; 1 car wheat, McKee & Alo; 99 bbls flour, Stewart & Langenheim; 1 bbl eggs, S Dyer; 1 car lime, Gillespie & Co; 20 sks oats, Owens & Kennedy; 3 bbls whiskey, R P Dalby; 2 do do, Mercer & Robinson; 1 bale twine, 9 reels yarn; H Gerwig & Co; 4 bbls flour, T A Eggers; 3 bbls do, Meyers.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R. July 15—54 kgs nails, 12 do washers, 7 do nails, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips; 10 kgs nails, 2 pkgs clevis rods, and 14c for clear sides. Hams firm at 18c for common, and 20@21c for sugar cured. Lard is quoted at 15@16c for Western Reserve. Eggs, 14@15c. Provisions firm at full prices. Flax Seed is not saleable at better than $2,00. Gold, 138¾ buying.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, July 15.—Flour is quiet. City double extra, $11,25@11,75; Country $11,50 and $10,00@10,50 for the ex. Early [illegible] $2,35 @$2,50 for No. 1; $2,12 for No. 2; $1,90 for No. 3; and $1,80 rejected. Oats are steady at 66c per bu. for No. 1; and 63c for No. 2. Corn is dull at 83c per bu. for No. 1 old; 71c new shelled. The receipts are 500 obls. Flour; 12,000 bu. Wheat; 2,700 bu. Oats; 4,000 bu. Corn. Shipments; 400 bbls. Flour; 2,800 bu. Wheat; 300 bu. Oats; 2,000 bu. Corn.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—Sales of 193 hhds of tobacco for country manufacturing purposes; lend $6@16,75. Flour—low grades are unsaleable; new choice $13; fancy $14,50. New wheat $1,27@1,35. Corn 40@1,05 delivered. Oats 56c in bulk. Mess Pork $23. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; clear sides 14½@15c; fancy hams 19@20c. Lard firmer. Raw Whisky, in bond, $2,30.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, July 15.—Cotton; receipts of 102 bales; exports, 68 bales; market is steady at 23@25½c. Corn is firm at $1,15@1,20. Provisions are firm. Mess Pork $24,50@25. Lard is firm at 14c. Plain hams are selling at 17@18c. Flour is steady at $7@7,50 for superfine. Oats are firm at $1@1,05 delivered. Hay $30@35. The other markets are unchanged.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, July 15.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; amber $2,75; new No 1 red $2,50. Corn dull and nominal at 86c for No 1; and 81c for No 2. Oats 70c. Receipts—1,200 bbls flour; 5,000 bush wheat; 103,000 bush corn; 7,000 bush oats. Shipments—3,950 bbls flour; 91,000 bush wheat; 312,000 bush corn; 6,000 bush oats.

PITTSBURGH ROPE WORKS.

FULTON, BOLLMAN & CO.,

Manufacture the best

CORDAGE,

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TWINES, in every variety.

Warehouse, 114 & 115 Water St.

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RIVER NEWS.

The river at this point is still at low water mark, while the weather continues cloudy and unsettled, with frequent showers of rain. Business remains suspended at the landing, and there is but little prospect at present of any immediate improvement.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: A letter from Charles Arter, received by Mayor Trover yesterday, bearing date of the 21st ult., gives the following particulars concerning the disaster to the Trover: The "doctor" needing repairs, a landing was effected. During the night the river receded six feet, leaving the boat high and dry on the shore, but in a good position. The cargo was reshipped for Fort Benton, which the Trover would have reached in three days, at three cents per pound, and the boat abandoned. As there is no probability of such a rise as will relieve her, short of spring, she has to be lightened by the removal of five or six tons per pound. There was an insurance of $10,000 on the boat, and a small amount on the stores. Upon the whole the underwriting will cost Charles some $8000 or $10,000 more than the freight bills will reimburse.

THE CANAL QUESTION.—That a canal of sufficient size should be constructed for the advantage of navigation around the falls no one will deny. The only question at issue is which side of the river would prove best for its location. On this subject the Louisville *Courier* says:

Now is the time for the Canal Commissioners to go to work in their survey for a site for the proposed new canal on the Indiana side of the falls. We hope to live to see that canal finished. Nothing short of seven miles will make it useful.

The much abused and almost constantly used Louisville and Portland Canal, is only two and one half miles in length, and with the expenditure of less than one-tenth of the sum thrown away on the Pacific Railroad, than enlargement of the canal could be completed, and all done in less time than it will take to even locate a canal on the other side of the river.

On the other hand, the New Albany *Commercial* says that a canal around the falls, on the Indiana side, is more to be desired than any other improvement around the falls, and that "the reports have hitherto invariably been favorable to its construction on the Indiana side; also that the people of the West, with the exception of Louisville, have ever been impressed with the possibility, if not the necessity, of a canal on the Indiana shore."

A correspondent in the Louisville *Journal* remarks:

The scientific reports on the subject, instead of favoring the Indiana canal, have pointedly condemned that scheme. By reference to Colonel Weitzel's report, we find that Capt. Cram estimated the cost of the Indiana canal by three different routes, as follows: By route No. 1, $1,030,000; No. 2, $2,903,647; and the canal on a high level with a feeder, at $7,308,361. These estimates, however, were for a much smaller canal than the bond-framed necessary, and they reported that the probable cost of such canals, on a scale sufficient for the demands of commerce, would be as follows: over $3,000,000; for No. 2, $5,000,000, and for the canal on a high level, $8,000,000.

The widest board that ever reported on this subject condemned the three Indiana routes emphatically, for reasons which they gave in detail, and reported that a canal improvement round the falls by means of an enlargement of the Louisville and Portland canal and its extension, so as to avoid the rocks at Sandy Island, will better accommodate the navigation than any canal around the falls on the Indiana shore of the river, and can be completed for a sum less by at least $537,652 than the estimated cost of a canal of the enlarged dimensions of route No. 1, the least expensive of the two routes on the Indiana shore.

STEAMBOAT RACING.—The experiment of steamboat racing is very dangerous, and it is to be hoped that such contests will soon cease. It is a hazardous business, imperiling the lives of all on board, and risking the safety of the boats themselves. True, it is very exciting sport to witness races on the great river, between the magnificent boats that glide over its surface, but, if carried beyond reason, accidents may occur that will result in the terrible death of many a life, hurling hundreds of human beings in to eternity in the twinkling of an eye, and sending countless mourners, on earth thereof, to sorrow and sadness. There are too many individuals who partake alone of the excitement in pertaining to these great trials of speed, and who are unmindful and careless of the awful results that too frequently occur from them, and among the many who, as a matter of fact, can be numbered the officers and subordinates of the contesting crafts. And in view of the death and destruction that has attended similar affairs of the kind in question, we feel it our duty to protest against carrying the "spo.t" so far as to frustrate in the end many terrible explosions, which have, alas, too often occurred under similar circumstances, and which are liable to again occur, from the great excitement, so natural in the hands of men whose minds are muddled with excitement, and whose highest desire is to win, regardless of consequences.

During a trip of a Cumberland river boat last week, a sudden stoppage created considerable alarm among some of the passengers. One high lady got very excited and ran all over the boat inquiring what the trouble was. She finally ran against one of the intelligent firemen, who allayed her fears by telling her that the bottom of the boat and the top of the earth had struck together. She felt perfectly easy afterward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS!

JUNE, 1867.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED

A NEW STOCK,

Bought at recent Auction Sales in New York, which we offer at a

Reduction of 20 Per Cent.,

From prices of last month. We have reduced

ALL-WOOL INGRAINS

25 Cents Per Yard.

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

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Red, White and Checked Mattings,

To 35 Cents Per Yard.

WHITE MATTINGS,

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New and beautiful patterns

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At $5 to $10—usual price $10 to $20—being

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Just received.

400 boxes, 40 lb.,	Pearl starch;	
200 " 40 lb.,	do.	do.
100 "	Corn	do.;
50 "	Silver Gloss Starch.

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